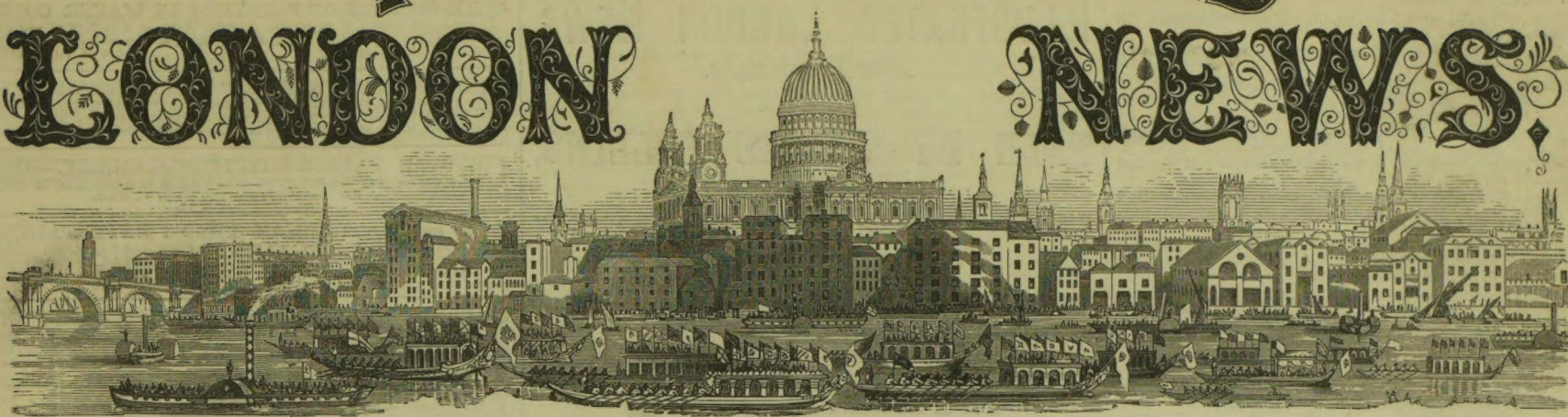


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2007.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR IN ARMENIA: THE TURKISH RETREAT FROM KARS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at 10, Clare-terrace, Liverpool, Mrs. Henry Ginever Kewney, of a son.  
On the 10th inst., at 101, Euston-square, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Chetwode, Bart., of a son.  
On the 3rd inst., at the Japanese Legation, the wife of his Excellency the Japanese Minister, of a son.  
On the 8th inst., at 12, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, Viscountess Crichton, of a son.  
On the 10th inst., at Everingham Park, Lady Herries, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, by the Rev. J. Russell Walker, Canon of Chichester, Charles Herbert, youngest son of W. H. Herby, Esq., Poole Hall, Nantwich, to Marguerite, daughter of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.  
On the 6th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Commander Lord Ramsay, R.N., eldest son of the Earl of Dalhousie, to Ida Louisa Bennett, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.  
On the 6th inst., at St. Matthew's, Brixton, Edward William, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. H. Rice, Great Rissington, to Esther S., youngest daughter of E. B. Kirton, Esq., R.E.D., Brixton.

## DEATHS.

At Quinta Pita, Madeira, on the 26th ult., Sarah Elizabeth Harriet, the wife of William Ashford Sanford, Esq., of Nynhead, aged 35.  
On the 10th inst., aged 86 years, John Holgate, Hill House, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire.  
On the 10th ult., at Kamptie, India, Colonel William James Bradford, Royal Artillery, son of General Sir John F. Bradford, aged 49.  
On the 9th inst., at Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B., the Hon. Arthur Keith Falconer, youngest son of the Earl and Countess of Kintore, aged 14 years.  
\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 23.

## SUNDAY, DEC. 16.

Third Sunday in Advent.  
Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. William Russell, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. H. L. Thompson, Rector of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.  
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Gaden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Professor Wace; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Professor Stanley Leathes (for the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb); 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

## MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Belemnites and their Allies).  
Institute of British Architects, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. James Neale on St. Alban's Abbey, and Mr. Loeck Webb on the Law of Easements).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. D. C. Boucher on China via Tibet).  
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Arnott on the Manufacture of Paper).  
Brown Institution for Study of Diseases of Animals, Lecture by Dr. Burdon Sanderson, at University of London (free), 5.30 p.m. (and Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday).  
Brixton Choral Society, Macfarren's new oratorio "Joseph," 8 p.m.

## TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Westminster Play ("the Adelphi"), 7 p.m.  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. Anniversary, election of Council, &c.  
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.  
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Ernest Seyd on Diagrams representing the Position of the Banks of England, France, &c.)

## WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Unveiling of the Statue of the Prince Consort by the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University.  
Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, elections.  
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. Walter De Gray Birch on an Unpublished Saxon Charter at Worcester Cathedral Library).  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor R. Owen on Argillomys Longipennis, a large bird of flight from the Eocene clay of Shropshire; papers by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Mr. W. A. E. Usher, and Mr. H. Woodward).  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor A. Graham Bell on the Telephone—repetition of lecture).  
Temple Church, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master, on St. John the Baptist).  
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Commander Edward Bourke on the Meteorology and Physical Geography of the West Coast of Africa; papers by Professor H. Mohn and Rev. T. A. Preston).  
Lancaster Poultry and Pigeon Show.

## THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Full Moon, 11.51 a.m.  
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Westminster Play ("the Adelphi"), 7 p.m.  
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on the Life and Works of Sir Henry Bishop).  
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah").  
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy).  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Meehan on the Production of Seed in Wistaria Sinensis; papers by Professor Nicholson and Dr. J. Muir, Mr. Worthington Smith, Professor M. Watson and Dr. A. H. Young, Professor Dickie, and Dr. J. S. Baly).  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Armstrong on the Constitution of the Terpenes and of Camphor; papers by Dr. Tilden, Messrs. J. W. Thomas, F. Jones, Dr. Wright, and Mr. Patterson).

## FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

St. Thomas the Apostle.  
Shortest day.  
Michaelmas Low Sittings end.  
Election of London Common Councilmen.  
Westminster Abbey, consecration of the Bishops of Lahore and Rangon by the Primate, 11 a.m., sermon by Rev. Dr. Kay.  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. D. Sedding on the Revival of the Later Styles of English Gothic).  
London Academy of Music, St. George's Hall, annual Christmas Concert, 2.30 p.m.  
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").  
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. H. Murray on Some Doubtful Points and Practical Difficulties in English Grammar).  
Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Urban Pritchard on the Cochlea of the Ornithorhynchus).

## SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Institute of Actuaries, associates' examinations, 10 a.m.  
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	Inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
December	5 29.907	41.5	39.5	93	0-10	42.8	38.7	NW. SE.	90	0.249		
	6 29.477	48.0	40.2	94	0-10	43.2	39.6	SE. S. WSW.	353	0.005		
	7 29.900	43.6	39.5	87	0-10	47.8	39.5	SW. NNW.	198	0.085		
	8 30.206	43.1	37.4	82	0-10	48.2	37.2	WNW. W. SW.	147	0.000		
	9 30.125	43.6	38.4	84	0-10	48.8	37.8	SW. S.	155	0.000		
	10 29.948	36.4	35.0	89	0-10	39.2	32.1	SE. ESE.	146	0.000		
	11 30.037	37.2	35.5	94	0-10	43.8	29.5	ESE. S.	151	0.080		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.902	29.455	29.928	30.178	30.199	29.953	30.092
Temperature of Air	41.5	47.0	42.4	40.1	45.6	37.1	34.5
Temperature of Evaporation	40.3	40.5	40.8	38.3	43.2	37.0	33.7
Direction of Wind	SW.	SE.	WNW.	WNW.	S.	ESE.	SE.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 14	10 44	11 14	11 43	—	0 9	0 24
0 24	0 54	1 24	1 53	2 22	2 51	3 20
3 49	4 19	4 48	5 17	5 46	6 15	6 44
7 14	7 44	8 13	8 42	9 11	9 40	10 09

## The Christmas Number

OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

NOW PUBLISHING.

CONTAINS A

## TALE BY WILKIE COLLINS,

ENTITLED

## "MY LADY'S MONEY;"

A

LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

## "A BIT FOR BOB,"

FROM A PAINTING BY ALFRED HUNT;

AND THE FOLLOWING

## ILLUSTRATIONS:

Four Scenes from Wilkie Collins's Tale. Drawn by F. Barnard.

Three Home-Rulers. By Kate Greenaway.

The Haunted Tower. By S. Read.

The Attack on the Redoubt. By W. J. Morgan.

Christmas at Sea: the Captain's Pudding. By C. Gregory.

Where He Fell. By Mason Jackson.

A Bit of Old Chelsea. By H. Petherick.

A Bloodless Battle. By R. Barnes.

Old Evergreen and the Yule Log (A Series of Comic Sketches).

By Harry Furniss.

A Little Baggage. By W. Goodman.

Little Loves. By Kate Greenaway.

A Country Theatre at Christmas Time: Painting the Poker

Red Hot. By J. A. Fitzgerald.

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1878,

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**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—BOXING NIGHT,** DEC. 26, will be produced the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, **THE WHITE CAT**, by E. L. Blanchard. Scenery by W. Beverly. In which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Piffert. Double Harlequinade. Morning Performance, Thursday, Dec. 27. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

**LAST SIX NIGHTS OF HENRY DUNBAR**, by Tom Taylor.—TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, on SATURDAY, DEC. 22. ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—ON BOXING NIGHT, PUES IN BOOTS.** Mlle. Cavalazzi, and Ballet of 300. Prices and Day Performances, as usual. Booking by Mrs. Hall. No fees.

**MESSRS. JOHN SANGER and SON'S** Grand CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S CARNIVAL, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL GREAT HALL, Islington, commencing BOXING DAY. Flat-Racing, Hurdle-Racing, Steeple-chasing, Pony Racing, Camel, Promenade, and Elephant Racing; three complete Circus Companies; Mons. Canovera's Ten Elephants and the Wonders from the East; Great Display of Fireworks; and the Grand Military Spectacle entitled the Bombardment and Fall of Plevna, in which Two Thousand Men and Horses, Camels, Oxen, Goats, &c., will take part. Seating accommodation for Twenty Thousand People. Two Performances Daily. Every Afternoon at Two; every Evening at Seven. Reserved Seats (select), 3s.; First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; and the Great Galleries, 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given

**EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, AT THREE AND EIGHT.** Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.** Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoe, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORRIS Manager.

**EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—NOTICE.**—These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghman; and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Theatres.—Proprietor, J. B. AMOS.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.** The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.** The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the Members is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission One Shilling. ALFRED D. FAIRP, Secretary.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE,"** each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.**—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,** ONCE IN A CENTURY, AT THE SEASIDE, and No. 204, till Friday next. On Friday, Dec. 21, a New Sketch, A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corney Grain; and first time of OUR NEW DOLL'S HOUSE.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.** Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—MESSIAH, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 21, at 7.30 (THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE). Vocalists, Mrs. Osmond, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d., at Exeter Hall.

**LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.** NOTICE.—An EXTRA MORNING CONCERT will be given on SATURDAY, JAN. 5, and the FIRST EVENING CONCERT (in the new year) on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16. The usual distinguished Artists will appear on each occasion. Early application for Tickets should be made to Boosey and Co., 23, Regent-street; or Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall.

**CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,** Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—Professor TYNDALL, D.C.L., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Auditory) "On Heat, Visible and Invisible," commencing on THURSDAY, DEC. 27, at Three o'clock; to be continued on Dec. 29, 1877; and Jan. 1, 3, 5, 8, 1878. Subscriptions to this course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may be obtained at the Institution daily, and on the 26th inst. (Bank Holiday).

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

Within the Turkish lines of Plevna shortly after dawn on Monday a military movement began indicating that Osman Pasha had at length reached the extremity of the resources upon which his army depended for subsistence. For some time past the rations of his troops had rapidly diminished, until at length a few grains of Indian corn, barely sufficient to sustain life, were distributed to each of his patient, much-enduring, and all but famished soldiers. The misery which was daily witnessed by Ghazi Osman had become intolerable. The alternative before him was either to break through the lines of the enemy or to capitulate. He chose the former. Sending a comparatively small force towards Openetz to distract attention, he threw the main force of his army upon the Regiments of the Russian Guard, who were blockading the western bank of the Vid, near Gorny Etrepol. With all the courage of despair, his troops surged over the intrenchments and even into the batteries of the beleaguering foe. In vain, however; for before them, now well-nigh exhausted, was a second line of blockade, equally difficult as that which they had surmounted. Osman Pasha speedily recognised the utter impracticability of bursting through this fresh obstacle to his progress, and determined to go back to Plevna. The Russo-Roumanian troops, however, had meanwhile detected the absence of the Turks from their accustomed lines of defence, had approached them, passed them, and poured into Plevna. The Turkish General found himself not only stopped in front, but attacked in rear and on both flanks. During the carnage which ensued he was himself severely wounded in the foot. Further resistance would only have exposed his troops to massacre, and with infinite reluctance he surrendered his sword to one of the Russian Generals. Forty thousand prisoners, four hundred pieces of artillery—in a word, all that Plevna contained belonging to the Sultan—thereupon fell into the possession of the Russian and Roumanian troops made their triumphant entry into the place.

It is no matter of surprise, albeit it is one which will afford general gratification, that the victors fully appreciated the valorous bearing of the vanquished. The Emperor Alexander forthwith placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Ghazi Osman; and the famished troops of the latter, no doubt, found, without unnecessary loss of time, such shelter and rest as the Russians could give them. To take care of such a multitudinous host, adequately to provide for them the subsistence they require, to tend, even in a rough way, upon the sick and wounded, of which, before the sortie, 20,000 were estimated to be within Plevna, and to perform the immediate duties which the occasion has thrown upon their hands, will tax to the utmost not merely the resources but also the capacity of the Russian Staff. This will not probably prevent them from following up, with as little delay as may be, the incalculable military advantage which they have gained. It has been the genius and good fortune of Osman Pasha to detain north of the Balkans the entire forces of the Russians and Roumanians for five months. The more southerly portions of European Turkey owe it to him that they have escaped (at least, with one transient exception) the presence and pressure of the Muscovite invasion. He has drawn upon himself, it may be said, the concentrated fire of the Russo-Roumanian Armies; has repelled every assault upon his lines; and has kept at arm's-length from himself, whilst he has detained almost immediately around him, nearly the whole military force which Russia has been able to conduct south of the Danube. Osman Pasha, in point of fact, who threw himself into Plevna—till then unknown—with some 30,000



men, has succeeded in dominating the campaign in European Turkey, has given to it character and achieved for the Sultan more than all his other Generals together. His obstructive influence is now at an end. But he maintained it until that of winter had succeeded him. It may be said, and is said, that the Russians are now free to go where they list. In one sense, this is true; but in another, it can be accepted only with important limitations of its significance.

For the Turkish Power is not yet wholly broken. The season is so far advanced in Bulgaria as to present formidable difficulties to a military advance upon Adrianople. It has likewise to be borne in mind that none of the strong places of the quadrilateral have been yet reduced, and that the gallantry of Osman Pasha and his army has given to the Turks both time and opportunity for strengthening these Fortresses, and for multiplying the difficulties which the Russians will yet find in their way to complete conquest. Enough, however, has been done to show Turkey, if she will listen to the voice of reason, the utter uselessness of prolonging her resistance. The moment has arrived at which she must choose between the ruin of the Empire within a few months, or acceptance of such terms of peace as may now be obtained for her. She has no remaining chance. She herself may be supposed to see she has none of retaining that status which she proudly assumed at the Conference at Constantinople. By yielding something she may now prevent her loss of everything. She has done quite enough to vindicate what is called her national honour. She will never stand higher in the judgment of the world, in that respect, than she does now. She will never, probably, obtain a fuller suffrage of public opinion for comparatively easy terms than at this moment. Foreign allies she has not the slightest reason to expect. If she elects to go to "the bitter end" there is no Power in Europe that will interpose in her favour.

Now is the time for mediation, or, at any rate, for such an interposition of the neutral Powers as may serve to put a close to one of the most sanguinary wars which have afflicted Europe of late years. England, Austria, Germany—and, it may even be hoped, France—may now, with some prospect of success, tender to the belligerents their good offices. But it behoves them to be quick. Other elements of discord are on the eve of mingling in the contest. Servia is on the tiptoe to step across her frontier. Greece holds herself in readiness to put forward her claims against the Turk. Should there be the smallest hesitation on the part of the Sultan to submit to such demands as Russia (held in moral restraint by the neutral Powers) may now impose upon the Porte, not only the outlying provinces of the Ottoman Empire, but the greater portion of it down to the Ægean Sea, will swarm with insurrectionists, clamorous for deliverance from a Government which they detest. The prospect is a pleasant one for nobody—neither for the parties immediately concerned, nor for the onlooking Powers of Europe. If the swiftly-passing opportunity be not seized and turned to the account of peace, there is no saying what aspect the Eastern Question will assume. In such circumstances, it would be presumptuous folly to forecast, with anything approaching to dogmatism, the remote future. Thus much, however, we are afraid, will be obvious to all. Europe approaches the verge of a chasm down which we have reason devoutly to pray that it may not be precipitated. It devolves upon the statesmen of Europe to save the Nations from that catastrophe. Their responsibility cannot be measured. May their wisdom and promptitude be equal to the occasion which demands them!

### THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield yesterday week at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. The Bishop of Sodor and Man (the Rev. Rowley Hill) was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross on Saturday last, and did homage on his appointment. Mr. Cross had an audience of the Queen. Princess Christian visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice came to London, and was present at the Saturday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall, and visited the Soho Bazaar. Her Royal Highness afterwards called at St. James's Palace to inquire after the Duchess of Cambridge, and then returned to Windsor. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy had an audience of the Queen, and afterwards, with Lieutenant-General H. and Mrs. Ponsonby, dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Rowsell officiated. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Crown Prince of Hanover, arrived at the castle on Monday. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince Ernest of Hanover, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Baron Halkett (in attendance on the Crown Prince of Hanover), General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby and Colonel McNeill. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne and the Crown Prince of Hanover left the castle on Tuesday. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace and the Princess of Wales at Clarence House. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, returning to Windsor in the evening. Lady Frances Baillie and the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster arrived at the castle in the afternoon, and, with the Dean of Windsor, dined with the Queen. Her Majesty held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. At the

Council Parliament was further prorogued until Jan. 17 next. Lord Justice Thesiger was introduced and sworn in as Privy Councillor. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Earl of Derby had audiences of the Queen. Previously to the Council the Chinese Minister, Kuo-Tai-wei, was introduced to her Majesty's presence and presented his credentials. The Earl of Derby, Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., and Dr. Macartney (interpreter) were present. The Minister for Salvador and the Hon. Henry A. C. Carter, Envoy for the Hawaiian Islands, had audience of the Queen and presented their credentials. The Hon. William Stuart likewise had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at the Hague. The following gentlemen afterwards received the honour of knighthood:—Mr. Bryan Robinson, late Judge of Supreme Court, Newfoundland; Mr. James Bain, late Lord Provost of Glasgow; and Mr. Andrew Barclay Walker, late Mayor of Liverpool. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the ceremony.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan are the Maids of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Bagot, Mr. J. F. Campbell of Islay, Colonel Du Plat, and Colonel J. C. McNeill, V.C., are the Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting.

The Prince of Wales has had a shooting party during the week at Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with Sir Charles and Lady van Straubenzee at Valetta, Malta, on the 1st inst., previous to attending the opera that evening. Prince Louis of Battenberg was among the guests.

The Crown Prince of Hanover visited the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Wednesday, and lunched at the Royal Artillery mess. The Prince Imperial has visited his Royal Highness.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt have returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from visiting the Right Hon. Gathorne and Mrs. Hardy at their seat near Staplehurst.

The Hon. John Welsh, the new American Minister, arrived in town on Wednesday. His Excellency was met at St. Pancras station by the retiring Minister, Mr. Pierrepont.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bowcott, Richard, to be Vicar of Llawhaden with Bletherston. Brodie, P. B., Vicar of Rowington; Rural Dean of Warwick Deanery. Davies, David; Curate of Llangunoy, Brecon. Drake, William Hinton; Rector of Ruan Lanihorne, Cornwall. Evans, Rees, Vicar of Llandebie; Vicar of Deynynook. Griffiths, John; Perpetual Curate of Llanfaleisant (therewith). Jones, Henry, Vicar of St. Dogmaels; Rector of Manordeifi. Lane, J. W.; Rector of Redruth. Lewis, James; Vicar of Llanrhaiwal with Llanreithan. Simpson, W. Frederick; Rector of Calbeck, near Keswick. Slade, J. J.; Vicar of Netherton, Rector of Wordsley. Slight, Henry Spencer; Vicar of Twiggworth. Steel, James; Vicar of Heworth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. Victor, H. B.; Curate of St. Matthias's, Malvern Link. Williams, Robert; Honorary Canon of Bangor Cathedral, with Treasurership. Woffindin, Henry; Vicar of St. Giles's, Northampton.—*Guardian*.

The Church of St. Mary-at-Old, Linsdale, Bucks, long disused since the erection of a new church in another part of the parish, has been partially restored, and reopened by Archdeacon Pury-Cust.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their seventy-fifth session. The company carried on their second revision to the closing portion of the First Epistle of St. John.

The Bishopric of Waiapu, New Zealand, held since 1859 by Dr. William Williams, one of the oldest missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, has been accepted by the Rev. Edward Craig Stuart, who has laboured for the same society since 1850 in Agra, Calcutta, Jubbulpore, and elsewhere.

The parish church of St. Edward, Knighton, has been reopened by the Bishop of Hereford. The work of restoration began in April, 1876, and was intrusted to Mr. Williams, builder, Mr. Pountney Smith being the architect. The total cost of the work, when completed, will be little short of £4000.

The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address to students and members of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution last Saturday evening. Speaking of athletics, he expressed a strong opinion that this branch of training is lamentably overdone; and he deplored the way in which almost every form of sport is getting more and more contaminated with gambling.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent an autograph letter to the Rev. Canon Beadon, Rector of North Stoneham, Southampton, congratulating him on having attained on Wednesday week one hundred years of age. The Duke and Duchess of Coburg sent similar congratulations to the venerable gentleman. He is in the full enjoyment of his faculties.

The charge of brawling in St. James's Church, Hatfield, was further inquired into on Tuesday at the Greenwich Police Court, and the magistrate, after hearing all the evidence, came to the conclusion that Mr. McClure and Mr. Evenden had taken a leading part in the outrage, and he fined them £5 each. The latter defendant was further fined 40s. for breaking down the gates, and 2s. 6d. the amount of damage.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Wimborne Branch of the Church Pastoral Aid Society. Speaking of the dangers which threatened the Church in the present day, he said there were fightings without and fears within, and he believed the time was coming when the Church must be disestablished, though her downfall could never be accomplished if she were but true to herself.

The chief improvement in Grantchester church, which, as stated last week, was reopened by the Bishop of Ely on the 5th inst., has been the addition of a south aisle by Mr. Blomfield, the five windows of which are adorned with stained glass by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. Four of them are presents from the Rev. F. G. Howard, the Tilley family, the Hawkes family, and Mr. H. J. Banyard, respectively. The special gifts cost the donors £500, and the general outlay, which has been met by private subscription, has been £1740.

Bishop Piers Claughton last Saturday opened a temporary church for the district of Holy Trinity, Shoreditch, where a mission was begun in 1869 by the Rev. H. G. Henderson. The Mission House, being in the line of the new street now in process of formation from Bishopsgate-street Without to Bethnal-green, has been purchased by the Board of Works from the Bishop of London's Fund. The new chapel is situated in the Bethnal-green-road, and was recently a butcher's shop. It has been appropriately fitted and decorated, and was solemnly set apart with special prayers for the worship of the Church. It was well filled on Saturday with poor people at eleven o'clock, when, after morning prayer had been performed chorally, Bishop Claughton preached.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery was made on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro. His Lordship briefly congratulated the corps upon its improved state of discipline and general efficiency. In the shooting competitions at Shoeburyness the corps carried off four prizes, amounting to £120, besides having been recognised for its superiority over other corps in handling the new 10-inch gun.

The annual presentation of prizes to those members of the St. George's who have been successful in various competitions throughout the year took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday night. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, commandant of the corps, who presided, said he was proud of its bearing, both in a civil and in a military capacity. The best shot in the regiment is Private J. Fearnhead; next, Privates Graves and Wenmoth. The prizes were distributed by General MacMurdo, who spoke highly of the tactical efficiency and military spirit of the corps, and of the noble and manly and soldier-like qualities of the commanding officer. After the presentations a ball was given.

The prizes won by the members of the 26th Middlesex for efficiency in shooting and drill during the year were presented on Wednesday evening, at the Cannon-street Hotel, by Colonel Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., the commanding officer, in comparing the statistics of the present with those of last year, was glad to state that the balance was in favour of the regiment. At the close of the distribution Colonel Burnaby, replying to a vote of thanks, expressed himself as much pleased at having been able to undertake the duty which devolved upon him, and, referring to the general proficiency of the regiment, remarked that the percentage of efficient shots in the three classes would compare most favourably with that of the other seven volunteer regiments which he commanded.

There were three prize distributions to metropolitan volunteer regiments last Saturday.

At Beaufort House, Walham-green, Lord Ranelagh, commanding the South Middlesex Rifles, presided, and said the regiment continued to increase in efficiency and strength, and on no occasion since its formation had it been more fortunate or efficient in shooting, more especially at Wimbledon, where it had three men in the Queen's Sixty, and where also it had won the Battalion Sweepstakes. Having briefly touched on the work of the year, his Lordship presented the prizes—the gold medal and first prize being awarded to Private G. E. Ewen, the War Office Cup (for military shooting) to No. 1 (Chelsea) company; and the Champion Badge and "Rifle and Three Stars," as best shot in the regiment, to Colour-Sergeant Spottiswoode.

At the Guildhall the Lord Mayor presided, and the prizes were presented by Lady Palliser to the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. Colonel Sir W. Palliser stated that the total strength of the regiment was 618, out of which 606 were efficient; and twenty-eight officers and thirty-four sergeants were proficient. The prizes having been distributed, the Lord Mayor congratulated the corps on its efficiency.

Colonel Barber, commanding the 9th (or West Middlesex) Rifles, presented the prizes to that corps at the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, and said the enrolled strength was 469, of whom 436 were efficient, and eighteen officers and twenty-four sergeants proficient; 154 men had joined during the year, which had been the most prosperous to them since their formation. After referring to the attendance of the detachment of the regiment at the recent camp of exercise at Aldershot, the gallant Colonel presented the prizes. Corporal W. Dobney is the best shot, and received the badge of "Rifle and Three Stars." As in the case of the South Middlesex Rifles, a dance followed the distribution of the 9th Middlesex.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Financial Secretary to the War Office, presiding at the annual meeting of the 25th Kent Rifle Corps, remarked upon the effect the introduction of the breech-loading rifle has had upon modern warfare, and pointed out that the war in the East had taught England that her volunteer force was of the utmost value.

The Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided at the annual meeting of the Sussex Volunteer Association, held last Saturday at the Townhall, Brighton. The report showed that the society is in a good financial position, notwithstanding a larger number of prizes had been given than in any former year. In the course of the proceedings the noble chairman was elected president of the association for the three ensuing years.

In the City Hall, Dublin, the Elcho Challenge Shield, thrice won by the Irish Eight, was committed to the care of the Lord Mayor and Council on Monday. Major Leech gave an address. The Lord Mayor accepted the trust in the name of the city, with some highly complimentary remarks on the prowess of the Irish Eight. The event was commemorated in the evening by a banquet at the Mansion House.

The Lords of the Admiralty have awarded a good service pension of £200 a year to General G. C. Langley, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Mr. Cross opened a new middle-class school for girls at Stamford on the 6th inst., and pointed out the importance of the movement in the direction of improving the secondary education of girls in this country.

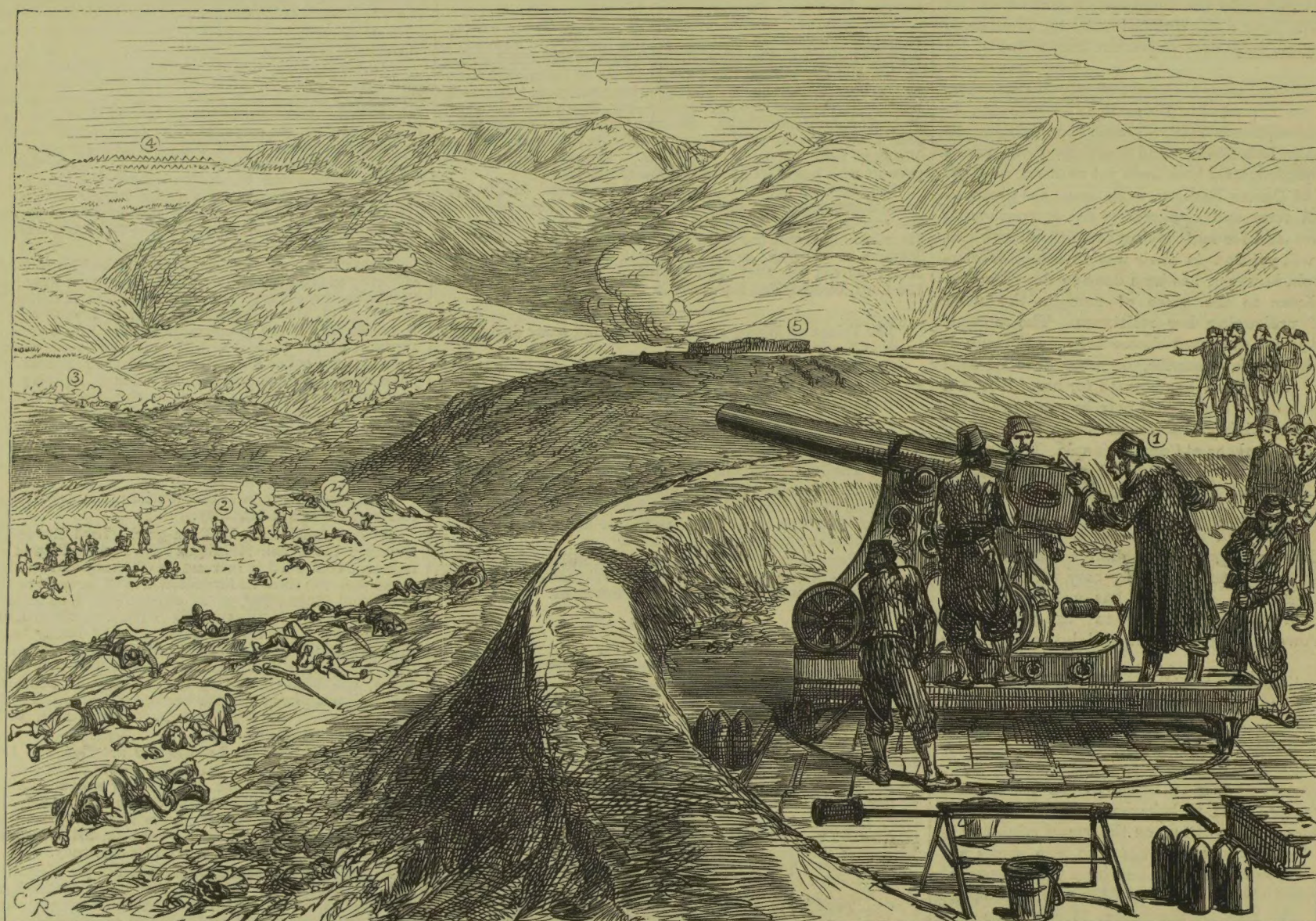
It was decided at a special meeting of the Retford Town Council on Monday to apply to Parliament for leave to introduce a bill for including the parishes of Clusboro, West Retford, and Ordsall within the jurisdiction of the borough.

A purse of one hundred guineas and a silver salver have been presented to Mr. Coxhead, on his retirement, after a service of thirty-one years, from the post of district superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway at Ramsgate.

A notice has been issued from the Post Office stating that, as it does not appear to be generally known that books and photographs forwarded to the United States through the post are liable to customs duty in that country, the Postmaster-General thinks it well to make public the following information on the subject which has recently been received from the United States Post Office:—"The only books absolutely free from customs duty under the United States laws are those which have been printed more than twenty years, and pamphlets, periodicals, and other like publications for the personal use of the individual to whom they are addressed. Nevertheless any book valued at not more than 1 dol. is also considered as exempt from customs duty, and so are photographs when sent in limited numbers for the private use of the person to whom they are addressed, or for distribution to relatives or friends." If any books or photographs received in the mails from this country are found to be liable to customs duty they will not be delivered to the addressee, but will be returned to the General Post Office. The public are therefore warned against posting such like articles for transmission to the United States.



SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN ARMENIA.



1. Moukhtar Pasha. 2. Turks Skirmishing. 3. Russians Skirmishing and Retreating. 4. Russian Camp at Deve Boyoun. 5. Turkish Redoubt, firing at Russians.

MOUKHTAR PASHA SIGHTING A KRUPP GUN IN THE REDOUBT AT ERZEROU.



RUSSIANS ATTACKING THE REDOUBT AT ERZEROU, BEFORE DAYBREAK, NOVEMBER 9.



THE JOWAKI CAMPAIGN, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.



ATTACK ON AN AFREEDI TOWN.



SKETCH INSIDE AN AFREEDI FORT.



## THE JOWAKI AFREEDIS.

This wild tribe on the Indian North-West Frontier has lately been chastised by a British military force. We give two illustrations of an attack upon one of their forts. They inhabit a small strip of independent territory near the entrance to the Kohat Pass, adjacent to the military road from Rawal Pindia and the Punjab. In July and August they cut the telegraph wires, removed their families and stores to their hill fastnesses, and began hostilities. Villages in British territory were plundered and burnt, bridges on the high road were destroyed, mules and camels were stolen, and convoys and detached parties of our soldiers were intercepted, several of the sepoys and police being killed. The Governor-General therefore issued a proclamation against them, and ordered a force to take possession of the villages of Turki and Baiah, and part of the Jowaki country, and to establish a light blockade of the remaining districts. Sir Richard Pollock and General C. P. Keyes, C.B., arrived at Kohat on Aug. 29, to direct the intended operations. Three columns of troops were formed; the first, commanded by Colonel D. Mocatta, to advance from Kohat by the Tor Tang Pass; the second, to proceed from Gumbut along the Gundiali ravine, and to effect a junction with the first column; the third, under Major R. B. Campbell, to cut off the enemy's retreat along the Tumbal hills, and from the village of Baiah. These forces consisted of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Sikh Infantry, 4th and 6th Punjab Infantry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, two hundred of the Guides (Queen's Own), and a battery of mountain guns. The operations have, to the date of our latest news, been performed with complete success, and with very small loss on our side. The Jowaki towns or villages of Jamma, and in the Bori valley, were captured, and the forts were destroyed. It is expected that the enemy will soon be reduced to submission. We are indebted to Captain Gambier, R.N., for lending us the sketches we have engraved, which were sent him by friends among the officers who have been engaged in this frontier warfare.

## THE WAR: FALL OF PLEVNA.

After five months of heroic struggle, proving that the Turkish nation, whatever be its defects of civil and political capability, still keeps its old quality of warlike valour, Osman Pasha and his brave army have been forced to surrender, and their fortified position at Plevna is now in possession of the Russians. This great event took place on Monday last.

The circumstances are most exactly related by the *Daily News*'s Special Correspondent with the Russian army before Plevna, in a report by telegraph to London. He states that "For three days before Osman Pasha's outbreak it was known at the Russo-Roumanian head-quarters that that officer had exhausted his store of provisions and was preparing for a sortie. On Sunday evening Prince Charles of Roumania received intelligence that Osman Pasha was about concentrating his whole army near the bridge over the Vid. During the night General Skobelev found out that the Turks had abandoned the Krishine redoubt in front of him, and also the positions on the Green Hill, where many struggles had taken place. All these positions Skobelev occupied before Osman Pasha had begun his sortie. Of course, he did not keep his information to himself, and by means of the electric telegraph wire running round the line of investment the whole Russo-Roumanian army was warned of the coming crisis.

"About seven o'clock on Monday morning the Turks crossed the Vid by the old bridge, and by one which they threw over the river, and attacked the positions to the north of the western road, which were defended by the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. The line held by the Guards extended from the road to the Roumanian positions. The Turks attacked with such fury that in a few minutes the Russian regiment which bore the first brunt of their assault was almost annihilated. They also captured a battery of eight guns which was placed there. A terrible struggle now ensued. The Turks were under the fire of the second Russian line of investment, and of one hundred cannon. The Grenadiers, resolved to recapture the lost guns, advanced, and a bayonet struggle of deadly character took place, which lasted a quarter of an hour. At the end of this combat the Turks fell back upon the Vid, pursued by the Russian infantry, and suffering from an incessant artillery fire. Having gained the eastern side of the Vid, the Turks found the enemy in their rear, and continued the battle until half-past twelve at noon, when firing ceased on both sides.

"Very soon after the firing had ceased a Turkish parlementaire presented himself at the Russian outposts, and informed the officer sent to meet him that Osman Pasha was disposed to treat for the surrender of the place and of his army. Presently Sefik Bey, Chief of Osman Pasha's staff, arrived, and stated that the General had been wounded. On receiving this information General Granetzky, commanding the Russian Grenadiers, accompanied by about fifty officers, crossed the bridge over the Vid, and proceeded to the house, a hundred yards on the other side, where Osman Pasha was resting for the time. The conditions of the surrender, being of the simplest kind, were arranged in a few minutes. They were the surrender of Plevna and its positions, of the whole army, and of all the material. There was the least possible amount of discussion, for the conditions were really shaped by what had taken place in the preceding six hours. Thus, when the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on the scene, half an hour afterwards, all was over."

The Russian official account of the action and the surrender says:—

"Osman Pasha's attempt to break through our lines was heroic, and worthy of the whole of his previous defence. The Turks fought like lions, but met with an equal resistance. Throwing themselves with all their force upon the left flank of the Grenadier Corps, composed of the Siberian regiments, they rushed into our intrenchments in spite of a murderous volley of rifle-shot and shells. The Grenadiers defended their position with desperation, and when the Astrachan and Samogitian regiments hastened to the spot they, jointly with the latter, drove the Turks out of the intrenchments and took from them a flag and three guns. Thereupon the whole Corps of Grenadiers assumed the offensive and drove the Turks back across the river Vid; but our other troops and the Roumanian forces here took the Turks in rear and flank, whereupon the valiant defender of Plevna was compelled to lay down his arms and give himself up as a prisoner, with the whole of his army."

We are informed that Osman Pasha is grievously wounded, his leg being shattered. The number of prisoners is estimated at 40,000, that of the sick and wounded at 20,000. The trophies are said to be 70,000 rifles, 24 batteries of field artillery, and many heavy guns.

The Emperor Alexander, it is said, was at Tuchenitz, when an officer of Uhlans brought the news—"Plevna is at your Majesty's feet;" to which his Majesty is said to have replied, "But the war is not yet over, for all that." The Emperor went to the army, greeted the troops, and kissed Prince Charles of Roumania, calling him cousin. He then embraced

Tedleben, the Chief of the Staff, Imeritinsky, and Granetzky, commanding the 2nd Corps, saying to them, "This is all due to you, above all to thee, Edward Ivanikoff Tedleben." On Tuesday a thanksgiving service was held in presence of the Emperor Alexander in the Turkish redoubt No. 5, on the road between Plevna and Gravitz, the spot where Osman Pasha had his head-quarters during the siege. After the ceremony his Majesty took lunch in Plevna, and subsequently had a friendly interview with Osman Pasha, entered into conversation with him, and returned him his sword as a mark of respect. The Grand Duke Nicholas and Prince Charles of Roumania slept in Plevna.

The inhabitants of Plevna had been suffering from cold and hunger for a considerable time previous to the capitulation, and were anxious to surrender. The sortie was decided upon by Osman Pasha as soon as he heard of the failure of Suleiman Pasha to make an effectual diversion in his favour.

The immediate military and political consequences of this great Russian success, which has, indeed, been very dearly purchased, are not to be hastily measured. There were great rejoicings on Wednesday at St. Petersburg, also at Belgrade and at Athens. It is expected that Serbia, and possibly Greece, will soon take part in the war, unless hindered by foreign persuasion. The news has not caused any popular disturbance at Constantinople. The Turkish Government is resolved to carry on the war to the last extremity. Raouf Pasha is appointed Minister of War, having been recalled from his command in the Shipka Pass.

The Emperor Alexander leaves the Russian camp this day (Saturday) and returns to St. Petersburg.

In Asia, the Russian siege of Erzeroum makes little apparent progress, but there has been some indecisive fighting near the fortified seaport of Batoum.

We present several illustrations of the War, from Sketches by two of our Special Artists—Mr. Irving Montagu, with the Russians before Plevna, and Mr. J. Bell, with the Turks in the Shipka Pass—besides two Sketches of Moukhtar Pasha's defence of the redoubts at Erzeroum on the 9th ult., for which we are indebted to Mr. R. J. Hughes, an English surgeon in the Ottoman army.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

At the time of going to press with our early edition nothing had been definitely arranged with regard to the formation of a new Ministry, and the deadlock between Marshal MacMahon and the Chamber of Deputies continued.

Yesterday week M. Dufaure continued his negotiations for the formation of a Cabinet. It seems, however, that Marshal MacMahon stipulated that he himself should appoint the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs, in order that they might be independent of Parliamentary fluctuations. On this M. Dufaure drew up a note and sent it to Marshal MacMahon pointing out that the principle of Ministerial responsibility rendered it absolutely necessary that the chief of the Cabinet should select all his colleagues, and that unless this principle were conceded the negotiations must at once come to an end. M. Dufaure having been unable to form a new Ministry on the conditions imposed by Marshal MacMahon, M. Batbie was sent for, and undertook the task. His policy is stated to be that of a second dissolution; and to this one account states the group of Constitutionalists in the Senate agreed. At a meeting which they held on Saturday M. Bocher, the Orleanist agent, spoke strongly against the measure, but the majority were for agreeing to it if the Marshal pressed the point. Other accounts, however, declare that M. Batbie could not succeed in his task, owing to the attitude of the Constitutionalists in the Senate. This appears to be the truth, for on Sunday the Constitutionalists in the Senate requested the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier to ascertain from Marshal MacMahon whether he would renew negotiations with M. Dufaure. The Duke first conferred with the latter, who stated that, if the principle of Ministerial responsibility were recognised, he should be prepared to agree to a compromise with regard to the selection of the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs. Afterwards the Duke had an interview with the Marshal, who, however, refused to agree to any compromise. He had not succeeded, he said, in forming a Cabinet to suit the majority in the Chamber; he would now form one to suit the majority in the Senate, and, if that body refused to accept it, he would retire rather than renew negotiations with M. Dufaure. The Duke, in taking leave, said he had made this last appeal at the instance of his friends in order to save the country from the extreme measures by which it was threatened. He was in despair to find that the appeal was of no effect, and trembled to think of the fearful responsibility the Marshal was assuming.

Thursday's *Constitutionnel* announces that M. Dufaure and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier were again summoned to the Elysee on the previous evening by Marshal MacMahon, as the Marshal refused to accept the programme proposed by M. Batbie. M. Dufaure is stated to have submitted to the Marshal the list of a Parliamentary Cabinet comprising the names of MM. Bardoux, Bethmont, Léon Say, and Waddington. The *Gaulois* published intelligence to the same effect. But the Republican papers, commenting upon these statements, express great distrust, and declare that the Left remains firmly resolved to obtain the execution of its whole programme.

Marshal MacMahon on Wednesday received two senators of the Vosges and several deputies, who presented petitions to him from manufacturers respecting the distress in trade. M. Bernard, who spoke for the deputation, implored the Marshal to put an end to the present crisis. In reply, the Marshal assured his visitors that he was animated by no personal ambition and belonged to no party, being indifferent alike to the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris, and the Prince Imperial. He moreover declared, with much emotion, that he should maintain the Republican institutions of the country until 1880. The petitions he referred to the Minister of Commerce. Replying to some additional remarks of M. Bernard, the Marshal said, "Be assured I am prompted by the best intentions. I shall do nothing which is not dictated by my conscience and the interests of the country."

The Senate on Tuesday, after a short and unimportant sitting, adjourned till Thursday.

The Chamber, by 318 to 163, annulled the election of M. Rabiers de Villars for Castellane; and, by 249 to 227, it adjourned till after the Electoral Commission Inquiry the consideration of the return of M. Jérôme David for Baza.

A splendid banquet was given at Paris on Sunday by Victor Hugo to the members of the press and the actors who have played in his "Hernani." It took place in the large room of the Grand Hotel, and at a horseshoe table long enough for 224 persons to dine at. It is said that the poet, who is a man of large hospitality, paid fifty francs a head, wine not included. The dishes were almost the exaggeration of luxury. M. Victor Hugo had on his right Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, who was sole sovereign for the evening, no other lady being present to dispute her empire. The host had for his vis-à-vis his grandson Georges, a boy of six.

## SPAIN.

King Alfonso on the 6th inst. officially informed his Ministers of his intended marriage with the Infanta Mercedes, which they approved. The Grand Chamberlain was directed to start with a Royal autograph letter to the Duc de Montpensier demanding the hand of the Princess in marriage, and, on the arrival of the reply, the Vatican will be asked for the dispensation necessary in the case of cousins.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has elected Mr. Schenk, of Berne, as President of the Confederation for 1878, and Mr. Hammer, of Soleure, as Vice-President.

## GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 6th inst. the motion calling for information respecting the disposal of the property of King George of Hanover was rejected. In the course of the debate the Minister of Finance declared that the property had never been touched, and denied that he had ever said anything to the contrary in his capacity as Vice-President of the Ministry. In Monday's sitting the bill for the issue of a loan of 125,000,000 marks for public works came on for discussion. Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, stated at the opening of the debate that as the Budget Committee had rejected the loan as a whole, but had included the several items in an extraordinary credit, he had asked and obtained the Imperial consent to withdraw the Loan Bill. This was accordingly done, and the items for Public Works in connection with harbours and canals were subsequently approved.

The Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine was opened last Saturday. Herr von Moeller, the Governor-General, in his opening speech, pointed out that the Provincial Committee had been raised by the law of May 2, 1877, relative to the provincial legislation of Alsace-Lorraine, from the position of a consultative assembly to that of a real factor in legislation. An official decree has deferred to Jan. 1, 1883, the date at which subordinate officials in certain French-speaking districts of Alsace-Lorraine will be required to use the German language.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations on the 7th inst., expressed his regret that his efforts to prevent war had not been successful. He was glad, however, that better success had attended his efforts to keep out of the conflict, while taking due care of the interests of the Monarchy. He hoped that Austro-Hungary would still be able to remain at peace, but if it should be necessary to defend its interests he counted confidently on the patriotism of the people.

The Government submitted bills on the 7th inst. to the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath prolonging for two months the laws of 1867 concerning the compromise between Austria and Hungary, and also prolonging the treaties of commerce with Germany, France, and Italy. Bills to the same effect were simultaneously presented to the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet in Pesth.

On Sunday the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation, after a long debate, adopted, with some slight modifications in its form, the Bill of Indemnity proposed by the common Ministry for defraying the common expenditure of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the first quarter of 1878. In the course of the debate Count Andrássy expressed his regret that it was impossible to suspend the outlay in behalf of the Bosnian refugees, which amounted to about 4,000,000 fl. He declared that the Government had done its utmost to enable the refugees to return to their homes, and thus to relieve the country of this burden; but he could never advocate driving fugitives who had been compelled to seek shelter in Austria back again by force to misery and destruction. The Hungarian Delegation in its sitting of Sunday also adopted, with some modifications, the resolution brought forward by the sub-committees with regard to the Indemnity Bill of the common Government.

Count Andrássy has offered to the Hungarian Delegation some explanations respecting the policy of the Austrian Empire in reference to Eastern affairs. He showed that not only treaties, but also force must be considered, for treaties could only be upheld while they could be energetically maintained. As regarded the Imperial Alliance, he declared that Austro-Hungary was the free arbiter of its own destiny, and he repudiated the idea that the Empire would act under pressure from another Power. He was strongly opposed to the Christian populations of Turkey being any longer abandoned to the injurious effects of prejudice.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Hungarian Delegation, M. Pechy, the President of the Foreign Affairs Committee, stated that the Committee, after minutely considering the explanations given by Count Andrássy, had unanimously resolved that the moment was not suitable for a public discussion of foreign politics.

On the same day the Austrian Delegation adopted the resolutions of the Committee relative to the indemnity to be granted to the Government for the first quarter of 1878.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes last week sent to the Senate a large number of nominations of officials, including many which failed of consideration at the last Session because of the opposition by the Senators causing their postponement till the sitting was closed; but the Senate, by 32 votes to 25, has refused to confirm the nominations.

As to the balance of parties in the Senate, a despatch dated Monday says that body has, by 49 to 8, admitted Mr. Eustis (Democrat) to the vacancy from Louisiana, thus making the full Senate to consist of thirty-nine Republicans, thirty-six Democrats, and Mr. Davis, an Independent. The Senate on Monday discussed Mr. Mathews's resolution in favour of allowing the bonds to be paid in silver, at the option of the Government. A motion to adjourn the debate was carried by 30 votes against 28. The Senate has adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire what measures can be devised to promote commercial intercourse with Mexico, and establish a just and peaceful condition of affairs on the border between Mexico and the United States.

The House of Representatives was engaged on Monday in discussing the Mexican question. The speeches delivered were almost unanimously peaceful. The Congress adjourns to-day to Jan. 10.

In the South Carolina corruption case Francis Cardozo, State treasurer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 4000 dols. fine; Robert Smalls, member of Congress, for bribery, is sentenced to three years'; and L. Cass Carpenter, member of Congress, to two years'.

## INDIA.

Telegraphing on the 8th inst., the Viceroy of India states that in Madras the general prospects continue good. The number of persons on the relief works was 237,797, and of those receiving relief 365,589. In Bombay the numbers were 14,007 and 22,780; and in Mysore, 73,035 and 21,453.

Lizzaraga, the renowned Carlist General, died in Rome on the 7th inst.



## The Extra Supplement.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Paul S. Methuen, Scots Guards, has been appointed to the Military Attachéship at Berlin, vice Lieutenant-General C. P. B. Walker, resigned.

Captain Burton has started from Suez for Midian, where he hopes to discover a rich mineral country between two ranges of mountains hitherto unexplored.

A storm raged over the Suez Canal on Saturday and Sunday last, causing a total interruption of the telegraph and mail service between Ismailia and Alexandria. Twenty-five steamers were detained in consequence near the Bitter Lakes.

Mr. Crofts has discovered a new oyster-bed in the neighbourhood of Guernsey, having, he says, an area of about twenty miles, the greater part being within the fishing limits of the island.

Mr. and Mrs. Layard had an audience of the Sultan at Constantinople on Monday, at which his Majesty presented a firman to Mr. Layard, authorising excavations at Nineveh. Mrs. Layard handed a shawl to the Sultana, the present of Lady Burdett-Coutts, who has also sent presents to various other Turkish ladies.

The Union mail-steamer *European*, homeward bound from the Cape of Good Hope, was lost off the coast of Ushant on the night of the 5th inst. She struck during heavy weather, and shortly afterwards went down in deep water. All the passengers, crew, and mails were saved.—The *Mizpah* was struck early on the morning of the 7th inst. off Beachy Head by a vessel, the name of which is not known, and went down, carrying the captain and six of the crew with her. Half a dozen men got into a boat, which, after beating about for some time with one oar, was capsized, and the steward, who was washed ashore upon a life buoy, is the only survivor.

The *Gazette* announces several appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the colony of Victoria; General John Jarvis Bisset, C.B.; and Mr. Richard Wood, C.B., H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis, are appointed Knights Commanders; and Mr. Charles Henry Stewart, Senior Puisne Judge of Ceylon, and Mr. John Thomas Emmerson, Companions of the Order. The *Globe* states that Mr. Francis Clare Ford has been appointed a Companion of the Third Class of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of the services he has rendered in connection with the Fisheries' Commission at Halifax.

## POLITICS.

About 630 persons were present at the banquet given on the 6th inst., at Exeter, to Sir Stafford Northcote. The Earl of Devon presided; and among those present were Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Clifford, Lord Blachford, Lord Exmouth, the Bishop of Exeter, and most of the leading men in the county of both sides in politics.

Mr. Puleston and Captain Price, the members for Devonport, addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents on Monday night, and a vote of confidence in both members was passed.

A large Conservative meeting was held at Brighton on Monday night, at which Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P., General Shute, M.P., Mr. Montagu Scott, M.P., and Mr. G. B. Gregory, M.P., were present.

The Speaker, in responding to the toast of the House of Commons, at the Lewes Fat Stock Show dinner on Tuesday night, said, all Continental nations were looking to the House of Commons for an example, and he trusted it might long maintain the high character for which it had been distinguished as a representative body.

Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in speaking at an agricultural gathering at Devonport on Tuesday night, briefly referred to the war, which he denounced as most wanton, unnecessary, and uncalled for; and he thought the time had come when the Great Powers should interfere and put an end to it.

A numerous deputation, consisting of delegates from the chief committees of the Women's Suffrage Societies, waited last Tuesday upon Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., with a view to requesting him to take charge of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill in the ensuing Session of Parliament. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., having been obliged, in consequence of ill-health, to resign the leadership of the measure. Mr. Courtney acceded to the wish.

A meeting of the committee of National Federations of Liberal Associations was held on Tuesday at Birmingham, and representatives from most of the large towns were present. It was reported that Bolton, Ryde, Reading, and Burnley had joined the federation. Arrangements had been made for issuing pamphlets on political subjects by members of the federation. Resolutions were passed condemning proportional representation. It was decided to hold an annual meeting of the federation at Leeds next Easter.

A Conservative Club was inaugurated at Edinburgh on Tuesday evening by a banquet, which was attended by Mr. Gathorne Hardy. In reply for "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Secretary for War defended the action of the Government in respect to the Regimental Exchanges Bill and the warrant on promotion in the Army, and then replied at some length to the recent speech of the Marquis of Hartington in the same city.—On Wednesday Mr. G. Hardy was waited on by deputations of the Edinburgh and Leith Town Councils, the Merchants' Company, and the Chamber of Commerce, with the object of urging that justice should be done to Scotland in the apportioning of the sum set apart for the coast defences of the country, and pointing out how open Leith, Edinburgh, and other places on the Firth of Forth lay to the assaults of an enemy. In the evening Mr. Hardy was present at a meeting of the Working-Men's Conservative Club, held in the Music-Hall. Sir James Ferguson presided, and a number of members of Parliament and others, prominent members of the Conservative party in Scotland, were present. An address by the club was presented to the right hon. gentleman.

The Solicitor-General, replying to a resolution of confidence in the Government passed on Wednesday night at a crowded meeting at Oldham, reviewed the home and foreign policies of the Ministry, and contended that both were well deserving of public approval.

Lord John Manners, speaking on Wednesday at Grantham, commented upon the disunited and aimless character which the coalition calling itself the Liberal party has borne in this country for some years past. Referring to the Eastern Question, the noble Lord said the Government had explicitly declared its policy of conditional neutrality. They wished and hoped for peace, but they would not hesitate to draw the sword if the interest and honour of our country were involved.

The Marquis of Lorne has issued an address to the electors of Argyshire denying the report of his intended retirement.

A handsome English Episcopal church is being erected at Wemyss Bay, Scotland, by the family of the late Mrs. George Burns, as a memorial of that well-known lady.

The figure represented by a French artist in this picture is designed for that of the woman at Timnath, whose story is briefly told in one of the most ancient narrative books of the Hebrew Scriptures. It is merely as a work of art, and by no means on account of the subject, that it has been selected for our Engraving. Eastern nations, and more especially in Syria, present in all ages a great abundance of picturesque material, in the way of female forms, complexions, and costumes, and in characteristic gestures and attitudes, which many painters have studied with notable success. From this point of view, it is presumed, the work represented by our Engraving will bear the test of criticism, and so we leave it to speak for itself.

## FINE ARTS.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Winter Exhibition of the Institute opened, on Monday, and the collection reaches a total of three hundred and sixty-one. In quality it is certainly above the average, a result due to the extra energy of some of the younger members. Not that we think there is any falling off among the veterans of the Institute. Louis Haghe, W. L. Leitch, and John Absolom, were never better or more fully represented. Their joint contributions number thirty-two, and they are as full of variety and quality as ever.

Foremost among the younger men is E. J. Gregory, who has two studies on the second screen of old women (359 and 361), which tell with what freedom he can use the pencil, and yet with what unerring precision he can seize on character. He has several other studies on the walls; but the work through which he asserts his own individuality best is the lifesized head and bust of St. George fully armed and leaning upon his great two-handed sword. The drawing of the hands and of the armour, the modelling of the head and the pronounced character of the colour are all of the most masterly kind. No body-colour is used, and all the high lights are scratched out of the paper itself. From the opposite side of the gallery the face of the Knight is simply lifelike. In fact, this character of strength is carried almost too far—at least, in the purples of the face. Hubert Herkomer, another of the young Titans of the institute, sins in a similar way, only his flesh tints come out mahogany colour. See his head studies (54), (165), and especially his clever and most recognisable portrait study, No. 225.

Another artist, who disdains the use of body-colour, is William Small, as may be seen in his "Wreck" (47), a finished drawing of the noble picture which the Royal Academy hung out of sight at a recent exhibition. It will be remembered how vividly the artist portrayed the intensely anxious look and action of the fisher folk who crowd the end of the storm-beaten jetty, and we can assure our readers that the dramatic force of the subject loses nothing in being expressed in the medium of water colour.

A little farther on is another subject pertaining to sea-faring life; but this time the incident is of a joyous nature, and takes place in-doors. An old fisher couple have just sat down at a quaint little table to take their tea, while their daughter, whose sweet honest face we catch accidentally reflected in the glass on the other side of the room, where she is busying herself with domestic duties, when in at the open door, which commands a view of the village and the fishing-craft, comes the bronzed son, and the little household becomes breathless with delightful emotion. The two old people, in the characterisation both of action and expression, are equal to anything we know of a similar kind either in French or Belgian art; and if the author, T. Walter Wilson, who is quite a young man, will only be true to himself, and bear praise like a man of sense by letting it slip off him as unconcernedly as the duck lets the water drops roll off its back, he will yet make himself a name, and that in the art-world, as he knows, invariably brings fortune.

Close to this picture hangs one of James Orrock's charming studies "On the Ure" (110), showing the sweet foreshore of a river and a stretch of lovely landscape. His "Yorkshire Moor" (143), swelling to the left, and bounded by distant hills, is another transcript of nature which will delight the student, as will his "Bolton Castle" (213), which we see asserting itself among the trees in the glorious upland to the left, while towards us runs the cheery river, making, in the winter months, as we can see, the stability of the wood-crowned bank on our right rather uncertain. Near this is Robert Carrick's "Boy Tending Cattle" (207) on a moorland, over which hangs a rainy-looking sky. The figures blend well with the landscape. A little further on hang a very picturesque view "Near Barmouth" (208), by J. H. Mole; a large and important drawing of "The Hay-Cart" (211) approaching us from under a clump of noble trees, by the late much-lamented J. C. Reed. J. W. Whymper's horse and cart and some people on foot coming across "The Sands at Aber, North Wales" (204), has, on the whole, a fine open-air effect. He has forgotten his aerial perspective a little, we think, when he made the hill in the middle distance so strong. We like better his small picture of "Penmaenmawr" (216), from Lavan Sands.

Hugh Carter's "French Peasant at a Well" (212) and his other contributions have all the tenderness without any of the sadness which characterise Israels. Other members who have worked well up to their reputation are Edwin Hayes, R.H.A., Chas. J. Staniland, F. J. Skill, Thomas Collier, Edward Hargitt, H. G. Hine, J. G. Philip, J. Syer, and John A. Houston.

Female art is well represented by Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, Mrs. Wm. Duffell, Mrs. W. Oliver, Mary Margetts, Marian Chase, and Mary L. Gow. Charles Cattermole's delight in the chivalric comes well out in his body of spearmen crouching "Prepared" (71) to receive the charge of mounted warriors who crest the hill; but one cannot help thinking that there is a little stiffness in the air and attitude of the Cardinal, to whom the mailed messenger has just brought "Tidings from the Camp" (100). James D. Linton's "Flag of Truce" (330), and his "Hesitation" (82), a lady in yellow dress and red sash, are both, it need scarcely be remarked, full of the most flowing and harmonious colour; and H. B. Roberts asserts his claim to the distinction of being the humorist of the Institute by "Companions" (79)—a boy drawing a donkey's face towards him in an affectionate way—and better still by "The Orphans" (197)—two lambs, towards one of which a boy in blue smock holds a great basin of milk, while the other, in a playful, bantering way, holds converse with a garrulous raven, which we see sitting on the edge of an iron pail. The management of light and shade over all the details of the stable is certainly not to be excelled by anything in the gallery. On this occasion, however, Mr. Roberts has a rival in C. Green, so far as the humorous honours of the Institute are concerned. This artist's decorative design of "The Children's Fancy Ball" (341), representing a long procession of popular characters, has less flatness in it, more drawing, and greater variety than anything of the kind we ever remember having seen. See also Townley Green's charmingly dainty drawing of an "Old Door at Antwerp" (223).

Two drawings we had almost forgotten to name, and yet they belong to those that give character to the exhibition. The one is that of the worthy old tailor who sits cross-legged on his board, busy mending an old coat, which has just been sent for, but which, he tells the unseen messenger, with a cheery smile, is "Not Done Yet" (72). The author is Seymour Lucas, and his subtlety, both as to modelling and colour, is the subtlety of a master. The other significant drawing, about whose all-pervading strength and delicacy there can be no two opinions, whose figures are so Meissonier-like in their power, and whose colouring has all the sweet sobriety and reserve of nature, is Andrew C. Gow's great Jacobean gateway through which a group of villagers is looking curiously, for the grand mansion at the top of the unseen avenue—the home of "The Last of the Old Squires" (238)—with its time-honoured contents, is to be sold.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy of Art, Burlington House, held on Thursday evening, Messrs. W. Q. Orchardson (painter) and R. Norman Shaw (architect) were elected Royal Academicians.

By the will of the late J. Durham, A.R.A., Mr. Raemaekers, of Pimlico, has been left to complete his unfinished works.

A full-length portrait of Mr. S. S. Bankart, the chairman of the Leicestershire Club, has been subscribed for by the members. The portrait is to be painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges, and is to be placed in the new club-house.

Sir Francis Grant presented, at Burlington House, on Monday evening, the prizes won by the successful students at the Royal Academy of Arts. In his remarks he dwelt upon the importance of obtaining truth in art as well as refinement in taste. He said the Academicians considered that the competition this year was highly satisfactory. Extra medals had been given in two classes, and Mr. Arnytage was much gratified at the number of competitors for his prize. He added that it was not improbable that ere long there would be an academy of ladies, of which he hoped Princess Louise would become president. The prizes were awarded as follow:—

Historical Painting, gold medal, £25 scholarship and books, James Elder Christie. Landscape Painting, gold medal (Turner), Allen C. Sealey. Painting of a Figure from the Life, silver medal, H. H. La Tanguy. Painting of a Head from the Life, silver medal, Blanche Macarthur; extra silver medal, Henry Gibbs. Copy of an Oil Painting, silver medal, William Walker. Drawing of a Figure from the Life, first, silver medal, not awarded; second, silver medal, C. Knighton Warren. Drawing of a Head from the Life, silver medal, Edgar Hanley; extra silver medal, Lewis Will Jackson. Composition in Sculpture, gold medal, £25 scholarship and books, Thomas Stirling Lee. Design for a Medal, silver medal, not awarded. Model of a Figure from the Life, first, silver medal, not awarded; second, silver medal, not awarded. Model of a Statue or Group, first, silver medal, Emmeline Halse; second, silver medal, not awarded. Drawing of a Statue or Group, first, silver medal, Bernard Evans Ward; second, silver medal, Arthur William Hayes. Drawing of a Statue or Group, £10 premium, Richard Alfred Williams. Design in Architecture, gold medal, £25 scholarship and books, Edward Clarke. Design in Architecture, travelling studentship, Ely Emlyn White. Architectural Drawing, first, silver medal, George H. Rayner; second, silver medal, George E. Langford. Perspective Drawing and Scenery, silver medal, Harriette Edith Grace. Composition and Design of a Figure Picture, first, £30, James Elder Christie; second, £10, Henry Marriott Paget; proxime accessit, Walter Charles Horsley. These last-named are the Armitage prizes, Mr. E. Armitage, R.A., having given £1000 for the purpose of founding these annual prizes.

The Liverpool Corporation Autumn Exhibition closed last Saturday night with a conversazione, and the rooms of the Walker Art-Gallery were overcrowded. The Exhibition has been a great success, having been visited during the three months by 72,000 persons, besides 2298 season ticket-holders; and pictures to the value of £9267 have been sold.

The Lords Justices have upheld the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in respect to the long litigation arising out of the sale of Turner's engravings. They decide that Mr. Jabez Tepper (who bought them from the next of kin for £2500 and had them sold by auction, when they realised £35,000) had known and concealed their value from the relatives. The sale to Mr. Tepper is therefore set aside.

## VIEW AT NAGASAKI.

The late Governor-General and Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, wishing to encourage the practice of art among officers of the army and navy, offered to purchase a work of this kind that should be deemed worthy of a first-class prize, at an exhibition open to gentlemen amateurs of the pencil. Colonel Walter Fane's picture of a scene in the harbour of Nagasaki has thus come into his Lordship's possession, and we are permitted to make an Engraving of it. Travellers visiting that port, which is on the south-west coast of the island of Kiu-Siu, have often admired the beautiful wooded hills of its shores. Nagasaki was the first port, being nearest to China, which attracted European traders; and here is Desima, the ancient Dutch commercial factory, with an adjacent foreign merchants' quarter, built on a plot of low ground artificially reclaimed from the sea. The native Japanese town rises behind, in the form of an amphitheatre, and is still prosperous, though much of the trade has latterly gone to Hiogo and Osaka and to Yokohama, the port of Yeddo.

On Tuesday the Cardiff Theatre was destroyed by fire.

The Fat Cattle Show at Leeds was opened on Tuesday with 1183 entries. The first prize was carried off by Mr. W. Sadler, of Whitkirk, who exhibited a four-year-old animal which had won prizes at the Hull, Driffield, and Melton shows.

A distinguished service reward of £100 a year has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General H. W. Montagu, C.B., Royal Engineers; and a similar reward on Lieutenant-General Edmund Ogle, Royal Engineers.

Mr. Orr Ewing, M.P., who has offered £1600 to the Senate of the University of Glasgow for the purpose that four of the cleverest lads from the schools in the rural portions of Dumbartonshire might each year be sent up to the art classes of the University of Glasgow, has promised that if the scheme is thoroughly successful he will increase his gift to £10,000.

Mr. Edward James Athawes, of Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for the districts of Chatham and Sheerness; and Mr. Beresford, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been made Judge of the county courts on circuit No. 31, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Terrell.

At a diocesan meeting of Episcopal clergy held at Inverness on Thursday, it was resolved to recommend the appointment of an Archbishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church. This office has been in abeyance since the Revolution. The Episcopal Primus, Bishop Eden, was recommended as the first Metropolitan.

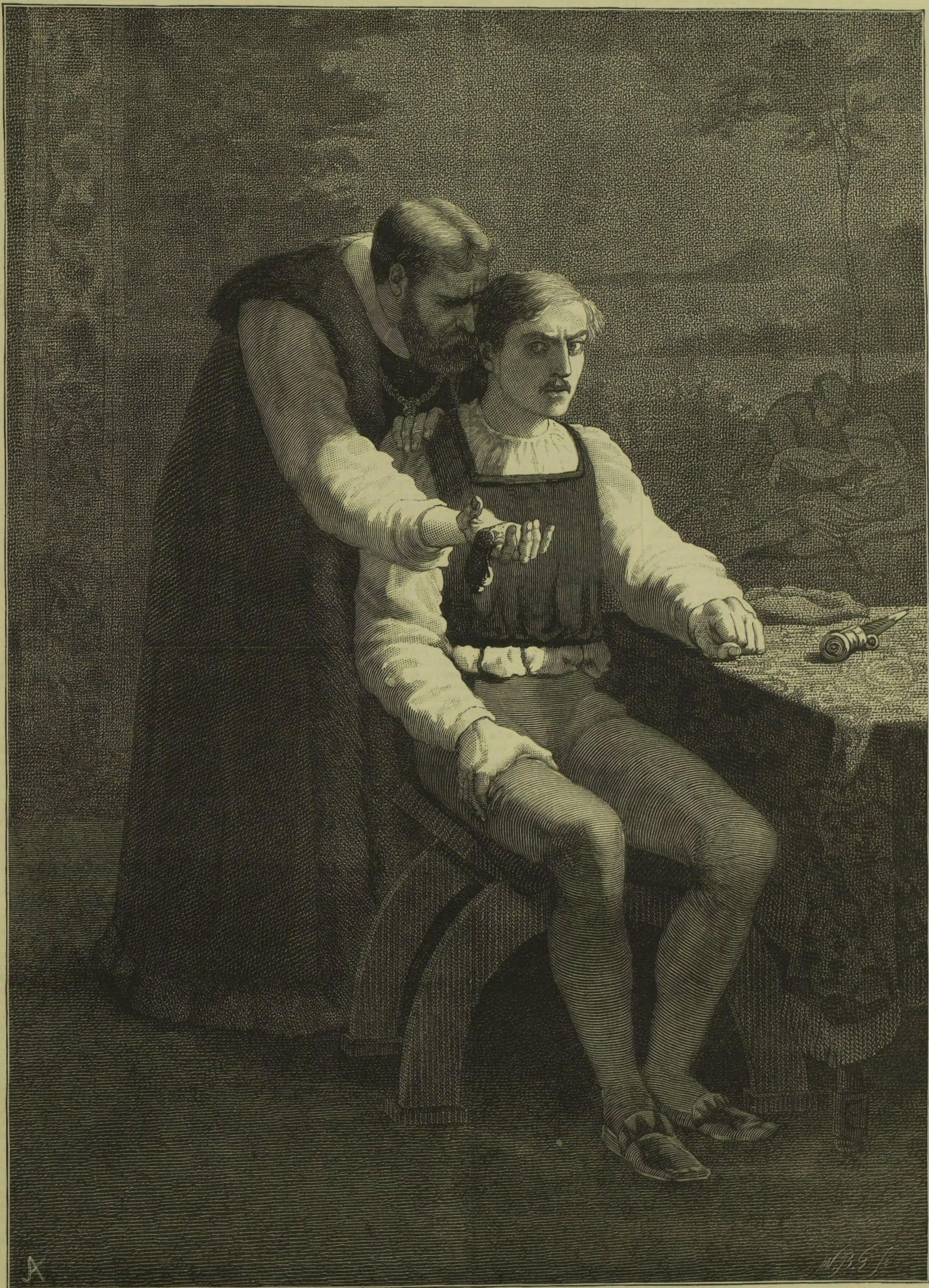
Colonel Reynolds has concluded a contract by which the Post-Office Department has adopted the bell telephone as a part of its telegraphic system. In a recent experiment between Dover and Calais, there was not the slightest failure during a period of two hours. Though three other wires were busy at the same time, every word was heard through the telephone, and individual voices were distinguished.





NAGASAKI. FROM THE PICTURE BY COLONEL WALTER FANE, IN THE POSSESSION OF LORD NORTHBROOK.





"TEMPTATION."



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We are about to sustain a national loss; but it is one that the public will rather rejoice over than regret. The familiar bit of green silk ribbon or string with which we were wont to tie up our registered letters will, on and after the First of January next, disappear for good and all from our postal correspondence. Still, in depriving us of our silken clue, Lord John Manners proposes to substitute for it a very appreciable New-Year's Gift. The registration fee is to be reduced from fourpence to twopence, plus the ordinary postage, according to weight. Registered-letter envelopes will be specially prepared, and will be purchasable singly or by the packet of twelve, to be kept in stock at home; rural postmen may act as registrars while going their rounds; and compensation up to the amount of two pounds will be awarded if a registered letter be lost in its transmission through the post. Bravo! Lord John Manners.

I hope that the "special envelope" will be a handsome one. In the last and extremely interesting report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, Mr. Fremantle drew a touching picture of the decline in this country of the beautiful art of die-sinking. In engraving the matrices for the design of the new envelope, an opportunity, which may not soon occur again, will be given of proving that the numismatic genius of the Pistruccis and the Wyons is still flourishing. Whatever may be the design on the obverse, the reverse of the envelope should, I think, bear a handsome embossed seal very strongly gummed underneath, to tamper with which should be felony. If the inviolability of this stamp-seal be not guaranteed we shall be fain to return to the old waxen impress and the confining ligature of green silk.

Mem.: In France, when you send a *lettre chargée* you are bound by law to affix to it no less than five seals, which must be placed in a particular order. The post-office officials render you no help in the matter. You must bring the letter to the office ready sealed; so in the neighbourhood of the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau and the Place de la Bourse, Paris, there are (or there used to be a few years since) a multitude of petty stationers' shops where (for a consideration) you could get your letters sealed in an orthodox and official manner. There is nothing like sealing-wax—except red tape and green ferret.

Some weeks ago I ventured to make a few remarks in this column on the study of Romaic, or modern Greek. By-the-way, there was a trifling typographical error in the substitution of (if I remember aright) an Epsilon for a Sigma in a little Greek epistle which I had penned *pour rire*. So far as I was concerned, I was full of the deepest gratitude to the composers of this journal for their being able to decipher my crabbed handwriting at all; when my eyes were scared by the discovery of this dreadful "literal." Of course, a gentleman came up, express, from Merionethshire to tell me, sternly, of my blunder; and by the next Indian mail or so I shall expect a reproachful letter from a correspondent hailing from the Straits of Malacca on my reprehensible conduct.

Let that pass. I am delighted to find that Dr. Schliemann, who, in addition to his archaeological attainments, is one of the most distinguished linguists of the age, has been discoursing at the Birkbeck Institution, exhaustively, eloquently, and practically, concerning a topic upon which I could only superficially and hastily touch. The illustrious explorer of the Troad and Mycenæ is of opinion that little boys should be thoroughly taught Romaic, not only before they commence the study of the ancient tongue, but before they begin to learn Latin. At this I fancy that I behold the horrified, astonished, and incredulous schoolboy tearfully pondering over the tremendous verb *Télpto*—about the worst model verb that, perhaps, could be selected for conjugation. The French have long since adopted *Luo* as a type. But the Doctor sticks to his colours. He himself, he told his hearers, was enabled, actuated by "intense enthusiasm," at the age of thirty-four to speak and write modern Greek in the course of six weeks. We are not all, obviously, Dr. Schliemanns; yet I am disposed to agree with the Doctor when he maintains that a boy of ten, of average intelligence, ought to be able to learn Romaic in six months. Do you remember Lord Chesterfield's sardonic allusion in one of his letters to young Master Stanhope, then at Westminster School, to "Latin and leapfrog, Greek and chuckfarthing?" Ancient Greek, *teste* Dr. Schliemann, should, after a course of the modern tongue, be as easy as chuckfarthing. At what age did the late John Stuart Mill begin to learn Greek? At three or four, I think; but it was Erasmus Attic, pronounced in the manner which enables Englishmen "to understand one another, which nobody else can." I hope that the Romaic-teaching movement will be extended to girls as well as boys. Often, at Constantinople last winter, were my ears charmed to hear the silvery voice of a little English child as she prattled in softest Romaic to her Greek nurse. Surely it is not difficult to teach a small child to lip *Sas eucharisto* (thank you), or *Euphrainomai blepton umas eis kalén uegeian* (I am glad to see you well). But it is the proper pronunciation that "does it," like the seasoning with the sausages.

Touching children and touching chuckfarthing, a famous dancing-mistress told me the other day an anecdote prettily illustrating the very human character of humanity, however lofty it may be. The lady of whom I speak was teaching her art in a ducal mansion. In an interval of her lesson a very young Marquis whispered to her, "Give us your coppers, Madame ——" "Why, what can you want with them!" quoth the amused and amazed disciple of Terpsichore. "We're going to play at Working Men," replied his tiny Lordship.

Plevna having fallen the clubs are, of course, exercised by the revival of the old question "Who is Osman Pasha?" Is he ex-Marshal Bazaine? Or the Duke of Nemours, or some other prince of the Orleans Family? Or the "unhappy nobleman" erroneously supposed to have been recently removed from Dartmoor to some other place of languishing? Is he General McClellan, or Cagliostro, or the Chevalier d'Eon, or the Man with the Iron Mask? My own private opinion is that Osman Pasha is either one of the special war correspondents of the *New York Herald* (who are all sworn on the Constitution of the United States to go anywhere and do anything)—or else that he is simply Osman Pasha and nobody else.

Mem.: There are still a number of very shrewd people who firmly believe that the General d'Aurelles de Paladine, whose achievements cast a brief gleam of success on the French arms in the war of 1870-1, was in reality the Duke of Aumale. There was certainly at that time, and there may be still, a General d'Aurelles de Paladine in the French Army List; but who shall say that he did not patriotically lend his name for a season to the Duke? More curious is the admitted fact that one of the young Orleans Princes did really enlist in a *regiment de marche* under the assumed name of Robert Le Fort, and that his chiefs, who promoted and decorated him for his bravery on the battle-field, were unable to perceive the transparency

of his disguise, and were apparently quite ignorant of the historical circumstance that Robert Le Fort was one of the earliest and most valiant "illustrations" of the House of Orleans.

Don't you wish that you were one of "Smith's Poor Kin"? An unreasonable outcry has recently been made against the perpetuation to the remote kindred of Alderman Smith, who flourished in the reign of Charles I., of participation in the benefits of a bequest, the value of which has increased from about £130 to £11,000 a year, and which in all probability will ere long be still further enhanced, since a portion of the Smith property comprises the Cadogan and Hans-place estates, which have just been let for building purposes. Several Smiths have protested in the newspapers against the idea of confiscating their vested interest in the Alderman's bounty. I agree with the Smiths; and most sincerely do I wish that I could say *Ed anche Io*. I cannot help fancying that the crusade against "Smith's Poor Kin" (who have just been confirmed in their rights by a decision in Chancery) must have emanated from the Browns, the Thompsons, or the Joneses, or from Smiths not of aldermanic extraction.

The demolition of Temple Bar has begun in right earnest. A scaffolding has been put up round the crazy old structure, and the little old chamber in the attic story, in which Messrs. Child, the bankers, used to keep their disused ledgers and cashbooks, has already been dismantled. I read with much amusement in the *Daily News* that it was Major Campbell, the esteemed City Marshal, who first discovered the "subsidence" of the stones of the Bar. Unless I am very much mistaken, a certain daily paper which shall be nameless discovered the "subsidence" and the utter rottenness of Temple Bar at least a dozen years before Major Campbell came into office; and the journal in question has (metaphorically speaking) been "hammering away" at the Bar ever since. G. A. S.

## ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

There is a class of books, without any literary contents whatever, but not the less attractive and full of interest, at least to the owner and private friends, which should lie upon the drawing-room table for constant fresh entries, and for the most frequent and affectionate consultation. This is the Album for the reception of Photograph Portraits, which becomes, in a very few years, one of the most cherished household treasures of a happy family with many dear personal connections and acquaintances, who are probably scattered through five or six towns and counties in England and Scotland, besides the brothers, uncles, or cousins in Australia, India, and America, none of them to be lightly forgotten by those at home who love them still in absence with a steady and heartfelt attachment. It is fitting that the volume designed for this sacred purpose should be a handsome and substantial one; and we commend the enterprising manufacturers, Messrs. T. J. Smith, Son, and Co., of Queen-street, Cheapside, for such a magnificent production as their new *Album du Moyen Age*. This superb quarto volume, solidly bound in thick russet or morocco leather, with gilt decorations or plain, and with clasp and locks, if desired, of mediæval pattern, has its pages adorned with twenty-six designs, copied from ancient missals at the British Museum and the Museum of Paris. They are printed in black ink on the finest card-board, forming a border for the open receptacles to hold the photographs of different sizes and shapes. Each page represents a series of characteristic figures, or groups of figures, with appropriate costume and furniture engaged in some kind of action, hunting, falconry, the banquet, the tournament, salutations, ceremonies, sport and games, or domestic labours, after the manner of our forefathers. The idea is well carried out, and cannot fail to be agreeable to persons of a taste for historical antiquities, or to persons of taste in general, who make no pretensions to learning.

"Birthday Books," with blank spaces, in a regular calendar of the year, in which to inscribe the natal days of one's friends, are worthy of acceptance, like the Photograph Albums, for the aid thus given to an endearing personal remembrance. It is a good and wise fashion, which has lately come into vogue, to arrange these pleasant memoranda in juxtaposition with select passages of charming and elevating poetry, often expressives of a tender or pious wish for the true happiness of the beloved sister, brother, or other friend. The *Birthday Book of Flower and Song*, compiled by Alicia Amy Leith, which Messrs. G. Routledge and Co. have published, is the best work of this kind we have yet seen. It is adorned with twelve beautiful floral designs, printed in colours by Mr. Edmund Evans, and every alternate page contains half a dozen quotations, taken by permission, chiefly from our favourite living authors, besides those from Shakespeare, Spenser, Cowper, Wordsworth, and others of past generations. The *Tennyson Birthday Book*, edited by Emily Shakspear (Kegan Paul and Co.), is a nice little volume, to answer the same purpose.

It is not exactly a Christmas book, but as a most superb and beautiful display of the art of decoration in form and colour, that we admire the splendid volume lying next at hand. *Ornamental Textile Fabrics of All Nations and Epochs* (Asher and Co.) should be very useful to all those manufacturers and tradesmen, and to some intending purchasers or bespeakers of gorgeous furniture and apparel, who desire to choose the finest patterns. This collection of specimens, arranged by M. Dupont-Auberville, is meant for practical business-like service, while it affords to the eye of taste as rich a treat as can well be fancied. There are fifty folio pages, printed in gold, silver, and the purest and brightest colours, which represent more than a thousand various designs, antique, mediæval, and modern, including some of the Egyptian, Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and Persian. Explanatory and historical notes accompany this grand show of decorative styles. We may here also mention *Floral Designs for the Table* (Wyman and Sons), in which twenty-four coloured drawings, with practical directions, teach the most agreeable methods of setting out flowers, foliage, and fruit, for the adornment of a festive banquet. Mr. John Perkins, head gardener to Lord Henniker, is the author of this illustrated manual of a pleasing domestic art.

The readers of our Journal need hardly be warned that *Leaves from my Sketchbook*, by Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., is not to be mistaken for Mr. S. Read's *Leaves from a Sketchbook*. We claim an interest in that pleasant collection of architectural beauties and curiosities from many English, Scottish, French, Flemish, German, and Spanish towns of historic and romantic antiquity, which has not yet been forgotten. Its production was, indeed, one of the permanent memorials of proved acceptable work done for the *Illustrated London News* through a long course of previous years. Mr. Cooke's justly recognised abilities, and deserved success in his own line, make it probable that the second series of "Leaves" extracted from his "Sketchbook" will be received not less favourably than was his first publication of this kind. They appear in the form

of lithographs, with short descriptive notes, the subjects of which are to be found at Venice, at Naples, Pompeii, and Paestum, and at many points of interest up the Nile. The sketches of Nile scenery, indeed, are greatly in the majority, to the number of sixteen, and they have more novelty than those of Italian subjects. But the view of the Riva degli Schiavoni, at Venice, is a very charming perspective of combined noble edifices, ships and boats, far-stretching quays, and reaches of calm water, in harmonious scenic arrangement. "Evening in the Lagoons," again, is an effective study of low, broken lights and dispersed fragments of various clouds. Several of the Nile views are delightful, and, we cannot doubt, equally truthful, so as to form a suitable memento of the river voyage, which those who have once ascended to Philæ may be glad to possess. The publisher is Mr. Murray.

We shall always respect the patriotic fondness of a Briton who prefers Scotch, or even Welsh, mountain scenery to that of any Continental region; not that he thinks it grander in physical conformation, but that he finds it more congenial to his mental sympathies. *Art Rambles in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland* (G. Routledge and Sons) is a volume for this reason to be cherished with peculiar affection by him whose "heart untravell'd fondly turns to home," whether he be an Englishman or a Scotchman; for we all claim the glories and beauties of North Britain as our common inheritance. Mr. John T. Reid, the author and artist of this endearing book of places, has crewhile performed his "Art Rambles in Shetland;" and we are glad now to accompany him in districts not so far north. The Engravings, by Messrs. Dalziel, were drawn by his own hand on the wood, after his original sketches. Though on a diminutive scale, and somewhat too scratchy, they will bear looking into rather closely; yet we could have wished for a broader style in the rendering of natural scenery like that of the "Highlands and Islands." Of Mr. Reid's writing upon the subject we can testify our sincere approbation and enjoyment. Whether he conducts his readers up the Firth of Forth, thence up to Stirling, on through the Trossachs to Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond—or down the Firth of Clyde to Arran, and up the Argyllshire lochs, to Oban, to Mull and the Hebrides—or into the stern recess of Glencoe, or to the sublimities of Ross-shire, to Lochs Maree and Torridon, to the Isle of Skye—or to the north-east coast, or to Aberdeenshire, or to Perthshire, with its Balmoral and Blair Athol, and all the rest of it—or lingers about the lovely neighbourhood of Edinburgh, unmatched by that of any capital city in the world—Mr. Reid is sure to carry our heart and mind's eye along with him. We shut up his book, at last, with the old proverbial exclamation, "Scotland yet!"

Photography is an uncompromising means of setting forth the rude and hard realities of outward aspect. It may accidentally distort, but can scarcely ever be made to flatter. *Street Life in London* is not an elegant subject; and the publication bearing that title, which comes out at the establishment of Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Seale, and Rivington, aims more at truthfulness than beauty. Its first volume consists of thirty-six photographs by Mr. J. Thomson, a photographic artist well known from his representations of scenes and costumes in China and Singapore. There are short essays or sketches written for the subjects of these photographs. Our cabmen, costermongers, dustmen, sweeps, bill-stickers, shoe-blacks, chair-menders, advertising-board men, flower-girls, matchvenders, wandering musicians, and other classes, more or less addicted to precarious ways of getting a living, pass in turn before the photographer's optic lens. Mr. Adolphe Smith has a few items of curious information to give us upon each subject.

We must defer to next week the notices of bound yearly volumes of serial illustrated works and periodicals, with a few of the Christmas romances and fairy tales.

## "TEMPTATION."

This original drawing expresses the conflict of motives in the mind of a young man, probably an Italian of the Middle Ages, when the wicked old nobleman or statesman seeks to hire, with a bribe of money, for the assassin's hateful work. Such practices, as we read in history, were not at all uncommon in the different nations of Christendom three or four centuries ago:—

Blood hath been shed ere now, in the olden time,  
Ere human statute purged the gentle weal;  
Aye, and since too, murders have been performed.

But there is still hope for the soul of this tempted youth, if he be inspired with the virtuous resolution to abhor and reject the price of an infamous deed, and to defy the anger of a wealthy and powerful lord.

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

The new yearly volume of the "Post-Office London Directory," for 1878, published by Messrs. Kelly and Co., is corrected up to the month of November. This is the seventy-ninth annual publication; and the amazing growth of London, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, from the time when a poet called it "opulent, enlarged, and still-increasing London," is shown by the huge thickness of this volume, and by the multitudinous names and addresses given in its 2627 closely-printed pages. The area comprised in the "London Directory," exclusive of the adjacent outer districts which are dealt with in the "London Suburban Directory," extends about nine miles and a half from west to east, and six miles from north to south. It thus includes Kensington and Chelsea, to the west; Bow, Cubitt Town, and Blackheath, to the east; but not Fulham and Hammer-smith, in the one direction, or Greenwich, in the other. In like manner, to the north, it takes in Highbury and Holloway, but not Hampstead, Highgate, Hornsey, or Hackney; while, to the south, Kennington, Walworth, Bermondsey, and Deptford are included, but not Clapham or Brixton. These places, with all others to a distance of twelve miles around the General Post Office, will be found treated with equally minute precision in the "London Suburban Directory;" beyond which lies the realm of the Six Home Counties' Directory, for Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Herts, completing what may be called the metropolitan province of England. The London Directory, as everybody who has used it—and everybody in London has often used it—will be perfectly aware, consists, first, of an official directory; next, of a street directory, then a commercial directory, a directory of tradesmen's shops, a directory of lawyers; a "Court directory," showing all private residences of the upper and middle classes; and the Parliamentary, postal, City, clerical, conveyances, banks, and assurance offices' special directories. These are indispensable helps to business and society in such a world of houses and people.

The Recordship of Bury St. Edmunds is vacant in consequence of the death of Mr. Serjeant Tozer, LL.D., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.



## NOVELS.

Adulteration is generally defended by the perpetrators thereof on the ground that the public like it, and prefer adulterated to unadulterated wares; and there is some reason in the defence. Indeed, it is possible that Sir Wilfrid Lawson and other champions of total abstinence would do more for their cause by bringing about a sale of pure, unqualified wines and other liquors than by passing any number of permissive bills; and, as in the case of what they drink, so in the case of what they read, especially novels, the public are wont to prefer "doctored stuff" to the good, sound, genuine literature to be found, for instance, in *Erema*; or, *My Father's Sin*, by R. D. Blackmore (Smith, Elder, and Co.), and in other works by the same author. Not that he is, by any means, altogether neglected; the various editions through which his novels pass, are, fortunately, evidence to the contrary. But he is not so popular as he ought to be, if observation may be trusted; that is to say, the demand for his works is not proportionate to the conscientious care he, apparently, bestows upon the literary composition of them. In a word, they are, for the most part, too good for the profane vulgar. The more story appears to be, in his eyes, a matter of small consequence compared with elaborate study of character, minute and accurate description, selection of idiomatic expressions to suit persons and places; and with other points, wherein the art of the storyteller is subordinated to that of the practised writer and master of language. And this peculiarity of his is more than usually noticeable in "*Erema*." To tell the round truth, it requires an effort to keep attention alive through all the many pages of the replete three volumes. Not that the effort will be unrewarded; but that the ordinary novel-reader is not equal to such a strain. Take the novel bit by bit, and it is as excellent as the author's novels always are; take it as a whole, as a piece of continuous entertainment, and the author's hold of the reader's interest, generally a somewhat loose hold, save at intervals, is very much looser than heretofore. He is addicted, moreover, as he testifies in the present case, to the autobiographical form of narration, which very often detracts from dramatic force by interfering with the impressiveness of an independent development. His humour, moreover, always somewhat grim and sardonic, not only in the present instance exhibits both those qualities intensified, but occasionally degenerates into ponderous ineptitude, and is sometimes wrapped up in what looks very like an affectation of archaic disguise or a studied assumption of obscurity. Nor can it be said that *Erema*, the heroine and narratrix, has personal characteristics so charming as to draw one unresistingly after her through these closely-printed volumes, or that she has any very novel or startling secret to unfold. And when she does, as she not infrequently does, make a remark which is noteworthy as coming from the lips of so ordinary and colourless a personage, it is quite plain—too plain—that she is merely the mouthpiece of the author who created her. Let us now turn to the more grateful and graceful task of touching upon those portions of his book in which the author has amply vindicated his claim to be measured by the high standard applied to the masters of his craft. Whatever scenes are laid, and many of them are laid, in California and other Transatlantic regions, evince, so far as the aspect of Nature is concerned, such admirable powers of description as can be acquired only by constant, sympathetic communion with the spirit pervading country life, combined with incessant observation of whatever is grand and picturesque, as well as moody and changeful, in earth and sea and sky. And the same subtle grasp, the same wide knowledge, the same minute treatment, the same skilfully careless exposition of petty causes about to produce tremendous effects, the same command of diction, are equally noteworthy, whenever the scenes shift to England, whether to Brantsea, or to Shoreditch, or to the river Moon, or elsewhere. All the personages, too, with the exception of the somewhat vapid *Erema* and of her extremely melodramatic, illegitimate kinsman, are not only lit off, however slight the sketches may be, in a very vivid and distinctive style, but are invested with qualities which, for the most part, either make the heart warm towards them or provide a considerable fund of amusement, and, in either case, bear witness to the originality and variety, no less than to the vigour and fecundity, of the author's creative faculty. In *Uncle Sam* and *Ephraim* we have a homely but a truly noble pair of relatives. In *Lord Castlewood* we have a touching portrait of one who might be termed a hero as well as a martyr; and in *Major Hockin* we have a gallant gentleman, whose manly and truly Christian generosity, in spite of all his puerile eccentricity, is made to reveal itself by a single telling stroke in a very trying hour. And the minor characters are handled, in their degree, to equally good effect. Many also are the striking situations impressively portrayed, with a happy intermixture of light and shade, picturesqueness and pathos. The chief of these belong to the episodes in which the nugget is found, the Mexican "greasers" play their brief part, the interview takes place between *Erema* and the old sexton, and the miller, for her sake and for his daughter's memory's sake, consents to drain the river Moon. Taken piecemeal in this way, there are so many gems in the story that it is difficult to understand how the whole can appear, as it certainly does, a little deficient in brilliancy.

Considerable art is shown by Mr. Dutton Cook in giving a distinct individuality not only to the various characters in his new work of fiction, *Doubleday's Children* (Sampson Low and Co.), but also to each of the three persons who are supposed to tell the story. The raconteurs are Basil, Nicholas, and Doris Doubleday, the three children of an impecunious architect, who dies in a debtors' prison, throwing them on the world. Rather quiet are the early chapters in which the dreamy and poetical Basil sketches their uneventful childhood up to the period when the death of their father sends them branching off into three separate roads. Doris, who is a beautiful girl, finds home and comfort under the roof of an old but unsuccessful admirer of her mother, Mr. Leveridge, a painter of the Etty school. She drifts into an engagement with her benefactor, but meets with her fate in a younger suitor, one Monsieur Riel, at once a copyist of paintings in the National Gallery and a conspirator against Louis Philippe. Her growing love for this handsome young refugee is delicately delineated in the narrative of Doris herself, as is her runaway marriage with him. When her elder brother, Nicholas, takes up the thread of the discourse, there is a change of style, the hard, matter-of-fact manner of the young banker being in strong contrast alike to the sympathetic confessions of Doris and to the gentle writings of Basil, who becomes a poet and a journalist on the staff of a paper of "advanced views," edited by a visionary enthusiast, Mr. Grisdale. It would not be fair to the author to divulge more of the plot; but it may be mentioned that when once Mr. Dutton Cook gets fairly into the swing of his story he keeps up the interest well, reserving the most exciting incidents for the last of the three volumes. Lightly though the tale is told, there is abundant evidence that Mr. Cook has deeply studied the social life of the troubled and revolutionary period which culminated with the Chartist fiasco here, and with

the dethronement of Louis Philippe in Paris. And the characters of the firebrands who, both in London and in Paris, essayed to right the wrongs of their fellow-countrymen by acts of violence are limned with especial power and impartiality, we had almost said sympathy. Particularly vivid is the description of the Republican rising in the French capital in '48; and, turning from the tragedy to the comedy of "*Doubleday's Children*," the chapters devoted to Doris's interview with the elocutionary Turveydrop, and to her appearance as Julia, in "*The Hunchback*," appear to be equally lifelike, and are certainly entertaining. Mr. Dutton Cook's latest novel is, in fine, one that we can strongly recommend, the unusual manner in which the story is skilfully told adding to its literary value.

Have we not all, in our time, been held spell-bound whilst Captain Mayne Reid has interested us in the fortunes of his heroines, who, taken captive by Indians or prairie outlaws, and hurried on to goodness knows what doom, are invariably tracked by the bravest and most fearless of heroes; and, after encountering hairbreadth 'scapes of the most thrilling description, are rescued in the nick of time, and restored to the arms of their lovers? Those curious to know how the same vigorous hand manipulates the somewhat humdrum life of this England of ours, and lashes its smooth surface into fury, will find what they seek in the three volumes of incident and adventure which Captain Mayne Reid has entitled *Gwen Wynn: A Romance of the Wye* (Tinsley Brothers). The river Wye (to which the author has written a warm invocation) runs like a silver thread through this eventful story; and some who may find the rather sensational fare too strong for their palates will welcome each reappearance of the picturesque stream whereon Captain Rycroft first meets the fair and radiant Gwendoline, with the "blue-grey eyes, and hair of that chrome-yellow almost peculiar to the Cynri." Save that she is wilful and venturesome as any heiress has a right to be, neither Gwendoline Wynn nor her gallant wooer can be taken exception to; but it must be confessed that the exigencies of serial publication have seemingly induced the author to include among his *dramatis personæ* some few black sheep, who, though they may not be deemed out of place when they spring up amid the wild and luxuriant growth of tropical America, appear to have wandered from their natural pastures when found straying into a quiet English county. Fit society for a community of outlaws, the Murdocks who plot to get possession of Gwendoline's estate of £10,000 a year, the unscrupulous (and, we should hope, impossible) priest who aids them, and Coracle Dick, are villains who are surely not at home on the banks of the Wye. But the necessities of a novelist know no law. Plot must be conceived, and story spun. And if the reader should fancy "*Gwen Wynn*" possesses a superabundance of excitement (murder, abduction, and mystery) for a story of modern England, some excuse may be found in the fact that the pen which wrote it has been employed for wellnigh a lifetime in picturing the stirring incidents of "*The Rifle Runners*" and numberless other Transatlantic tales of world-wide popularity. As minor blemishes, a few errors, probably printers' errors, in the spelling of French words should be pointed out. It is fair to add that the plot is constructed with much skill, that the dark shadows on the Wye are relieved by bright glimpses of summer light, and that virtue, after being tried by many vicissitudes, triumphs over villany in the end.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the invitation of the committee of the Newspaper Press Fund to take the chair at their next annual dinner.

The Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rector of All Hallows, Lombard-street, has been elected Master of the Haberdashers' Company.

The House of Commons Telegraph Office is about to be connected with the Central Telegraph Office by means of a pneumatic tube.

Dr. Frankland reports that the Thames waters supplied to London during November were efficiently filtered previous to delivery, and of medium quality as regards organic impurity.

The Metropolitan Board of Works had another discussion last week on the question of water supply, and approved the preamble of the bill which is to be proceeded with next Session.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon presided yesterday week at the annual dinner of the London Morayshire Club, which was held in the St. James's Restaurant. About 130 gentlemen were present.

Preparations were begun on Wednesday for the removal of Temple Bar. The scaffolding will be completed on both sides, so that the whole structure can be taken down and removed without causing any interference with the traffic.

The twelfth annual report of the Council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture states that forty-nine chambers of agriculture and farmers' clubs are now in association contributing to its funds, and sending members to its meetings.

The annual meeting of the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Monday evening at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, under the presidency of Dr. B. W. Richardson, when resolutions in favour of the Permissive Bill were adopted.

The usual meeting of the Farmers' Club preceding the Christmas recess took place on Monday evening at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi. The subject for discussion was the most profitable system of feeding cattle, and this was introduced by Mr. Mechi.

An exhibition of sporting and other dogs, under the auspices of the Kennel Club, has been held this week at the Alexandra Palace, and is reported to be one of the best ever held, both in numbers and quality, and in keenness of competition. The exhibition included 1200 animals, arranged in 111 classes.

The forty-sixth annual Christmas performance of Handel's "*Messiah*," given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, will take place at Exeter Hall next Friday, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. Mrs. Osgood, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley are the principal vocalists.

The Drapers' Company have offered £100 a year for two years to the Yorkshire College towards the cost of "instruction in practical coal mining;" and have voted twenty-five guineas for the purpose of assisting the Rev. H. Solly, Principal of the Artisans' Institute, to establish technical carpentry classes in various parts of the metropolis on the model of that which has proved so successful at the above institute.

A complimentary banquet to Lord Justice Thesiger, on his elevation to the Bench, was given on Wednesday night by the members of the South-Eastern Circuit, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The guests numbered 150. Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., took the chair, and was supported by Lord Justice Bramwell, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Denman, Sir James Hannen, Sir Henry Hawkins, and others.

A hundred members of the recent Conference of Librarians have united in presenting to Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Librarian of the London Institution, a gold watch, as a recognition of his services in originating the conference and aiding its success.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday, Sir Charles Reed presiding, a report was presented by the Finance Committee setting forth the probable amounts which the Board will require to borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the year beginning April next, and a resolution was passed requesting the Commissioners to set aside £900,000 as the amount which may be asked for.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers at the end of the first week of December was 81,986, of whom 33,744 were in workhouses and 42,242 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 821, 4250, and 13,013 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 746, of whom 532 were men, 176 women, and 38 children.

The Lord Mayor presided last Monday at the fifteenth annual meeting of the subscribers of the Surgical Aid Society, which was held at the Cannon-street Hotel. The permanent income of the society in the form of annual subscriptions during the past year amounted to £1519, while the amount received for life and special subscriptions reached £1282, being considerably more than in any former year. Many of the City companies have made grants in aid of the fund, and the Mansion House justice-room has subscribed 40 guineas.

Dr. Tyndall opened, at the London Institution, on Monday, the session of winter lectures, of which a very promising programme has been issued. His lecture was on the subject of the genesis of certain microscopic organisms. He described experiments which he had made during the last two years to establish the truth with regard to the doctrine of spontaneous generation, and stated that the conclusions, which he held to be demonstrated, were emphatically against that doctrine, and in support of the proposition that bacterial organisms were derived from germs.

An appeal is made for help to meet the heavy demands made at this season of the year upon the resources of the conjoint charities, the Field-lane Ragged Schools, Servants' Training Home, Night Refuges, and Boys' and Girls' Certified Industrial Schools. The work is carried on amongst the poorest of the London poor. The committee's expenses have been greatly increased through the demolition of the old building on Saffron-hill before the completion of the new one in Vine-street, Liquorpond-street. But the operations of the institution are being carried on in temporary premises in Charterhouse-buildings at a heavy expense. Contributions will be gratefully received through the bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street, or Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East; the treasurer, Mr. W. A. Bevan, 51, Lombard-street; or through the hon. financial secretary, Mr. E. T. Hamilton, at the institution, Charterhouse-buildings, Wilderness-row, E.C.

The fifty-fourth anniversary and distribution of prizes and certificates in connection with the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution took place on the 7th inst. The chair was taken by the Earl of Northbrook. With regard to the principal prizeholders of the six Whitworth Scholarships, each of £100 per annum for three years, which are open to the entire kingdom, the first was obtained by Mr. W. I. Last, and the third by Mr. W. F. How, the fifth being gained by Mr. A. D. Ottewell, also a student of this institution. A Whitworth Scholarship Prize of £50 was obtained by Mr. George Goodwin. The Prince Consort's Prize of 25 guineas, given by her Majesty, was awarded to Mr. Alfred Carter; and the Society of Arts Council Prize of 10 guineas for female education to Miss M. S. Mungam. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Prize of 10 guineas was carried off by Mr. A. G. Thorn. The first scholarship was obtained by Mr. G. J. Burns, and the second scholarship by Miss M. Stannard. Altogether 225 candidates obtained prizes or certificates from the Science and Art Department, 100 from the Society of Arts, and 138 from the educational council of the institution.

There were 2435 births and 1517 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 71, whereas the deaths were 222 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 27 and 31 in the two preceding weeks, were 25 last week. Of these cases 6 were certified as unvaccinated and 6 as vaccinated, while in 13 cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the first week of October had declined to 137, have since steadily increased, and were 278 on Saturday last. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 409 and 417 in the two previous weeks, declined to 397 last week, and were 89 below the corrected average; 262 resulted from bronchitis, and 92 from pneumonia. There were 76 deaths from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 19 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 3008 births and 1811 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 43.4 deg.

The committee appointed to report on the desirableness of building war ships of the Indeflexible type have issued their report, which may be said to be a favourable one. They recommend, however, that before proceeding with the construction of more vessels of this type there ought to be a thorough investigation as to whether, by giving more beam, their safety may not be largely increased without impairing their speed and efficiency.

## POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.  
The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.	
Africa, West Coast of ... ..	2d
Alexandria ... ..	2d
Australia, via Brindisi ... ..	4d
"  via Southampton ... ..	2d
Austria ... ..	2d
Belgium ... ..	2d
Brazil ... ..	2d
Canada ... ..	2d
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	2d
China, via Brindisi ... ..	4d
"  via Southampton ... ..	2d
Constantinople ... ..	2d
Denmark ... ..	2d
France ... ..	2d
Germany ... ..	2d
Gibraltar ... ..	2d
Greece ... ..	2d
Holland ... ..	2d
India, via Brindisi ... ..	4d
"  via Southampton ... ..	2d
Italy ... ..	2d
Mauritius ... ..	2d
New Zealand ... ..	2d
Norway ... ..	2d
Russia ... ..	2d
Spain ... ..	2d
Sweden ... ..	2d
Switzerland ... ..	2d
United States ... ..	2d
West Indies ... ..	2d

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.





First Prize, Pomeranian, "Frisk," M. H. Fisher. First Prize, "Wee Flower," Mr. William Bruer. 1st Prize, Toy Terrier, "Queen," Mr. H. Mapplebeck. Second Prize, "Crucifix," Mr. J. S. Day.  
 First Prize, Dachshund, "Vixen," Mr. Enoch Hutton. First Prize, Blenheim Spaniel, "Duke of Bow," Mr. W. Forder. First Prize, Skye Terrier, "Champion Sam," Mr. Mark Gretton.  
 First Prize and Cup, Sheep Dog, "Watch," Mr. M. C. Ashwin. First Prize, Maltese, "Mopsy the Second," Mrs. Monk. First Prize, Cup, Pug, "Comedy," Mr. George Foster.





First Prize, Blue Fantail, Mr. Samuel Shaw.

First Prize, Gamecock (Blackbreasted), Mr. S. Matthew.

First Prize and Cup, White Fantail, Mr. John Walker.

First Prize and Cup, Yellow Turbit, O. E. Cresswell.

First Prize and Cup, Runt, Mr. H. Stephens.

First Prize and Cup, Magpie, Mr. F. P. Bulley.

First Prize, White Bantams, Rev. J. Tearle.

First Prize, Turbiteen, Mr. J. W. Ludlow.

THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW: PRIZE BIRDS.



GRAND PALAVER AT SIERRA LEONE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND NATIVE CHIEFS.



## BIRMINGHAM DOG AND POULTRY SHOW.

The Cattle Show held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, noticed last week, had its usual accompaniment, a Dog Show and a Poultry Show, from which are selected a few subjects for our illustrations. Of the dogs, we have chosen some that may be called "Ladies' Pets." No animal of its kind could be more elegant than Mr. Howard Mapplebeck's toy black-and-tan terrier. But not less beautiful, bright, and lovable is Mr. Bruer's Italian greyhound, or Mr. Day's second prize of the same breed. Again, there are Mrs. Fisher's snowy white Pomeranian and Mrs. Monk's fluffy Maltese; the odd-looking Dachshund of Mr. Hutton; the Blenheim spaniel of Mr. Forder, with a coat like floss silk; and the Skye terrier of Mr. Mark Gretton. Some will admire the old quaint-looking pug, with his droll, wrinkled face. He is rather large; still his owner, Mr. Foster, no doubt deems him a pet. Last, not least in merit, is Mr. M. C. Ashwin's beautiful collie, full of life and intelligence. These are the prize-winners in their classes; and each, as we can testify, has its special admirers.

From the Poultry Show, we give some of the pigeons, each and all prize birds. Here, without doubt, the lovely Fantail carries off the honours for beauty; and Mr. J. Walker's (white) and Mr. Samuel Shaw's (blue) are both worthy of admiration; so are the Turbit and Turbitone, while, for mere weight, Mr. Stephen's Runt comes to the front as being the heaviest pigeon yet shown at Birmingham—2 lb. 9 oz. The elegant white Bantams of the Rev. F. Tearle, and the brilliant black-breasted red game cock of Mr. Matthew, close the list. These shows, on the whole, were remarkably good, so as well to repay the ardent fancier the cost and time spent in going more than a hundred miles to see them.

## THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

On Monday morning the judging of the fat cattle exhibited at the eightieth annual show organised by the Smithfield Club began at the Agricultural Hall; the show being opened to the general public at two in the afternoon. At noon the Prince of Wales attended the private view, and was escorted round the building by Lord Walsingham and Mr. Leeds. The Queen had ten entries: two in the Devon classes, two in the Hereford, one in the short-horn, one in "heifers and cows most qualified for the foregoing classes," and four in the pig pens, three of which were of the white breed. Her Majesty took the first prize in Hereford steers not exceeding three years old, with a steer bred at Windsor on the Flemish Farm. From the Shaw Farm, Windsor, came also the beast which took first prize in Class 32. The Prince of Wales exhibited in the Devons, Shorthorns, Southdown sheep, crossbred sheep, and pig pens (white breed). In Devons the first number in the catalogue came from Sandringham, and was highly commended, and competed very closely with the best which took the second prize. In Devon steers not exceeding three years his Royal Highness took the first prize with a meat-carrying, well-compacted animal, to which the £40 Breed Cup was awarded. In the next class, for Devon steers or oxen above three years and not exceeding four, his Royal Highness won the second prize; thus carrying away two prizes, and the Breed Cup in the Devons, besides being highly commended. For short-horn steers under three years the Prince was credited with the Blue Rosette. In passing round the hall, beginning with the Devons, attention was drawn in Class 2 to No. 10, a steer, under three years, exhibited by R. J. Stranger, Esq., of Court House, North Molton. Major Butler, of Downes, Crediton, had the third prize for the same class, with a tall and long beast. He also showed a very large animal in Class 3, taking the third prize. Among the now famous shorthorns, Sir John Swinburne's steer, not exceeding two years and a half, showed the most carrying ability of the breed almost in perfection. In short-horned cows Earl Spencer was successful with the second prize, but was closely run by Messrs. Franklin, of Ascot. Mr. R. B. Blyth, of Wolverhampton, showed a shorthorn cow, whose success is remarkable, because only at the last moment prepared for the show. The entries of Sussex cattle, which were large, presented a very even display; and this useful class was in great strength. In Sussex cows above four years, however, there was but one entry. The Duke of Roxburghe exhibited a splendid black Scotch Highland steer (No. 127). Mr. H. D. Adamson, of Bulghurn, Aberdeen, had an animal in the cross-bred class (No. 160), a most handsome and striking creature. Mr. W. Gordon Cumming received the Breed Cup, £40, for the Scotch beasts.

The Duke of Roxburghe sent a pen of noble Cheviot sheep, whose beauty was apparent to the most unpractised eye. The champion prize for sheep went to a pen of Lincoln ewes exhibited by Mr. John Pears, of Mere, Lincoln. In Class 60 Mr. John Watts exhibited a pen of wether lambs from the "Whistley four-horned mountain breed," being, it is stated, the first occasion on which any of these singular animals have been exhibited in the metropolis.

The prize-list represented a sum of about £2000. In cattle there were thirty-five classes, and the aggregate amount of prizes reached £1285. The sheep had devoted to them thirty-one classes, with prizes of £728; and the pigs had thirteen classes, with prizes amounting to £192.

At the annual meeting of the Smithfield

Club, which was held on Tuesday, the Duke of Sutherland was unanimously elected president for 1879. It was stated by Lord Walsingham that his Grace had added more acres to the cultivated land of Great Britain than any other member of the club, or, indeed, any other man in England. Mr. Brandreth Gibbs was re-elected hon. secretary by acclamation. A vote of thanks was given to Lord Walsingham for his conduct as president during the past year; and a similar acknowledgment was made to Mr. Gibbs.

## WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The settlement of our relations with the Mellicoe and Sammoo Bulom districts is just now exercising the mind of the Colonial Government of Sierra Leone. In May last the Administrator, Chief Justice Huggins, concluded a treaty with the kings and chiefs of these districts, subject, of course, to the approval of the Imperial Government, whereby their territory was included in the British Protectorate. Upon this a proclamation was issued by the French authorities at Senegal that the country in question was and had been in the French Protectorate. Some fifty or sixty men, with four pieces of cannon, were sent down from Senegal to the Mellicoe river to enforce the French authority and protect French trade. The kings and chiefs objected to this; and, after some months of palavering, protesting, and quarrelling among themselves, they came over in a body to Sierra Leone, with a view to inquire whether the British Treaty of May had as yet received the Imperial sanction. They were informed that the matter was still under consideration, and that a final reply could not then be given. After a short time they again came forward, and requested a "big palaver," which the Governor accorded them on Oct. 31. It was evidently intended to be a show day, with a view to impress upon the barbarians the importance of the English colony and its Governor. Guards of honour of the 2nd West India Regiment and from H.M.S. Mallard were stationed on the terrace of Government House. The Governor was supported by all the civil, military, and naval officials in the colony. The palaver was conducted through the Government interpreter. It appeared that the natives complained, firstly, that, owing to the unsettled state of the negotiations, their internal affairs were in great confusion, as there was, unfortunately, a small but rebellious party which took advantage of the state of affairs by intriguing with the French; and, secondly, that they suffered from the French much abuse and oppression. They desired a satisfactory conclusion to the treaty negotiations, and that England should give them real and tangible assistance in restoring order among their own people, and in protecting them from French interference. They were informed, in reply, by Governor Rowe, that such a matter required a great deal of consideration, and could not be arranged offhand; and that all he could give them at the time was the assurance of his having their interests at heart, and his intention of arranging matters satisfactorily, with as little delay as possible. With this the palaver ended; but it is said that Bey Sherboro and his followers are by no means satisfied, and want something beyond words. At any rate, such an affair as that of Oct. 31 has not been seen in Sierra Leone for many years. It was a grand display of blue and scarlet and gold, cocked hats, helmets, feathers, and lace, while the guards of honour presented arms promiscuously at intervals, and the band of the 2nd West India Regiment played a selection of music to conclude the ceremony, which must have been very gratifying to the barbarian mind.

Some very pretty Christmas and New Year's cards have been forwarded to us by Mr. Ackermann, of Regent-street, who is the agent for Pranz and Co., the American publishers. These American cards are delicate and harmonious in colouring and very pleasant to look upon.

The Cardiff Corporation has authorised a local architect to prepare plans for a new free library and science and art schools. The cost of the new building is estimated at about £13,000. The existing premises used as a free library are too small, and are, besides, required by their owners.—Lord Wrottesley laid the foundation-stone of a free library at Stoke-on-Trent on Monday afternoon. The site for the building was given by Mr. Campbell, M.P., who was present on this occasion, as was also Mr. Heath, M.P.—The electors of Salisbury having been polled to decide whether a free library should be opened in the town, the result was unfavourable to the scheme, the numbers being—For the library, 539; against, 1031.—The Leicester Town Council on Tuesday, after four hours' debate, rejected a motion to open the town museum and library on Sundays by twenty-eight votes against fifteen.

Speaking at Manchester on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. John Bright warmly supported an extensive scheme of canals and irrigation works in India, and urged that by an expenditure of 25 millions or 30 millions in that direction both India and England would be blessed at the same time. The right hon. gentleman sharply criticised the Indian Government, which, he said, spent half its time at Simla, and was incapable of governing 250 millions of people. It was monstrous to suppose that half a dozen officials at Calcutta could govern a conquered people comprising twenty nations and speaking twenty languages. He thought the country should be divided into five or six separate and independent presidencies, each with its own council and

governor. That would prepare the people to govern themselves, which was a contingency that we ought to look forward to. We might make amends for past mistakes by giving the people of India that good government and freedom to which all God's children were entitled.

The annual publication of a variety of pocket-book diaries and almanacs was noticed in our last. Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co. have produced, as usual, the different forms of their "Pocket Diaries," with a small "Card-Case Almanac"—just the size to carry a few visiting cards, and furnished with blank leaves of paper and vellum for memoranda. The diary-books for desk or table compiled by Messrs. Letts are too well known to need fresh description; they are of different sizes and shapes, also different prices, and some are specially arranged for entry of cash accounts, bills due, and other items of money business. Professional diaries, for the use of medical men, clergymen, and others, are also provided by Messrs. Letts; the clergyman has a tablet diary, to be shifted weekly, showing him the appointed lessons, as well as Church festivals, for all days in the year. A "liquid ink pencil," invented by the same manufacturers, has nothing to do with the pocket-books, which are furnished with pencils of an ordinary sort. Messrs. Bemrose and Sons have issued their small pocket-book called "Daily Remembrancer," and a convenient little diary in twelve monthly parts, besides the daily calendar and "Scripture Text" calendar, upon tablets, to be shifted each day.—We have noticed some packets of decorated Christmas cards. None are more beautiful than those prepared by Marcus Ward and Co. Flowers and floral garlands, parrots and butterflies of splendid hues, pretty children in the airiest and brightest dresses, and designs emblematic of the sacred season, are skilfully and tastefully depicted in the finest colour-printing. The verses are mostly original, and not without merit.

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## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

JAMES STREETER AND COMPANY, 12, to announce that their LONDON STORE will be CLOSED from Two o'clock on SATURDAY, DEC. 22, until Wednesday, THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 23. All orders will be made by which all Mornings and other days will be attended to, as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to our correspondents.  
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### SETTLING THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Those who attentively follow the course of public events in times of excitement or anxiety understand what is meant by a fact being "in the air." In various quarters an identical statement or conviction, rumour or forecast, finds almost simultaneous expression; and everyone seems instinctively to feel its truth and force. For more than a fortnight past a statement well calculated to cause grave reflection to the people of this country has been "in the air," not alone here, but all over the Continent. It is said—and the conviction is somehow accepted as irrepressible—that the three Emperors have designed against England the heaviest blow which her prestige has received for a century; that the Eastern Question is to be settled "over her head;" that, although a congress may in form be assembled to ratify the terms of peace between the Sultan and the Czar, the real terms will have been virtually decided beforehand between Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

This story—impression, conviction, or apprehension—is corroborated in a certain degree by many incidents and signs; and the great military event of the past week gives it a momentous importance. That the purpose it announces is likely to be accomplished we seriously doubt. Recently proofs have become daily more clear and strong

that Russia did not venture to move a battalion on the Danube until, at the very least, the "benevolent neutrality" of Germany had been secured and Austrian fears and apprehensions effectually appeased. Even those who assume to be the best informed on such subjects are evidently but guessing at the nature and terms of the arrangement between the three northern Courts; for that the present war has behind it a certain secret concert or agreement of those Powers it is impossible any longer to disguise. In the guesses to which we allude it is safe enough, for it is an obvious probability, to say that Germany is not alone repaying the service and imitating the part which Russia performed during the Franco-Prussian war, but has also some ulterior object in view. She is quietly resting in the background with a policy of "conditional neutrality;" the condition being that no other Power whatsoever shall attempt to intervene between Russia and Turkey. Whether in the remote or improbable contingency of Russian failure and decisive reverse this attitude was to be exchanged for one of assistance need not here be discussed. It is enough that now all men know that Russia moves in the present war with the goodwill and moral protection of Germany.

But Austria? Until quite recently the belief was widely prevalent in this country that, although Germany might, indeed, be covertly allied with Russia, Austria was ready at

hand for an alliance with England. Ever and anon incidents occurred that seemed to show the Emperor-King as one ill at ease—quieted and restrained by repeated assurances, promises, or "guarantees." From time to time it looked as if he was about to break away, to draw off, and more than once an Anglo-Austrian alliance has been reported as an event near at hand. These rumours had a very solid probability to encourage them. Austria and England are the two Powers, and perhaps it might be said the only Powers, whose interests are endangered by the present conflict. So natural would *rapprochement* and concert between them be, that we may assume none but very weighty considerations must have been the price which has so far kept Austria in accord with the Berlin-St. Petersburg views.

Within the past week or two, however, the Anglo-Austrian alliance seems have almost totally vanished from the public mind, and a thousand signs proclaim that in certain eventualities, disquieting enough to England, the Russian Emperor will have nothing to fear from his Hapsburg neighbour. The "rumours of mediation" and speculative "terms of peace" which have been making their appearance in the Continental press have a deeper purpose than readily meets the eye. In these we are being gradually familiarised with certain features of the Russo-German scheme of arrangement. European public opinion is being cautiously felt, now in one



direction, now in another; and while the eager crowd of news-readers and financiers discuss the peace paragraphs of the *Golos* or the *St. Petersburg Journal* only as they seem to affect the termination of the military struggle, the way is being prepared for operations in a new arena. Much of the prospect is still hazy; but by this time one or two facts are revealed distinctly enough. It seems almost certain that Austria has received some pledge or assurance that no Russian annexation shall be made on her southern frontier, nor any Russianised States or Principalities newly formed to her disadvantage; while, expressly or by implication, the Czar is left free to seek material guarantees on the other shore of the Bosphorus. Still more clearly can the serious fact be spelled out of what is transpiring around us, that the opening of the Black Sea to Russian fleets of war—that deeply cherished object of Russian effort so steadily resisted at all times hitherto by the Western Powers—is a foregone conclusion as far as the three northern empires are concerned. The annexation of at least a portion of Armenia, the “opening” of the Dardanelles, and certain autonomous arrangements of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, are now almost admittedly amongst the terms which will be proposed by Russia and supported by Germany and Austria. On another and still more serious point one can notice an extremely cautious and delicate process of “feeling the way” being gently pushed forward. Is Russia not to be indemnified or reimbursed for the vast financial outlay which she has been put to in acting as the international policeman? The European Powers agreed and declared that certain things were absolutely indispensable if the public peace was to be assured and the requirements of humanity fulfilled in the East. Russia alone undertook to execute the will of Europe; is she not therefore entitled to, at all events, the support or acquiescence of Europe in making the defendant pay the costs? Such are the considerations insinuated or suggested with an air of virtuous equity and candour. They point to a transaction which most persons shrink from explicitly avowing—just at present, at all events—the expedient of “accepting” the Turkish fleet in lieu of a war indemnity.

We express our confidence that neither over our heads nor in any other way will this latter proposition be a feature in the arrangement of the Eastern Question. The others are grave enough; but this is one which, for reasons we can adduce, may be dismissed from serious notice. Prince Bismarck is a very astute and far-seeing statesman; and while he may, in this business, push England aside as far as he thinks may safely be done, he will halt at the point which would really bring England on the scene in hostile attitude. A settlement of the Eastern Question “over our heads” would, in any event, and no matter what the terms, be a wound to our *amour propre*; and the opening of the Dardanelles would no doubt be the demolition of a position we have hitherto very firmly maintained. Nevertheless no British Ministry would carry this nation into war on merely such a ground of quarrel. The appropriation of the Turkish fleet by Russia, conjointly with the opening of the Black Sea, would, however, be such a palpable and direct stroke at this country as no British Ministry would permit. At this point arise considerations which are left out of view by those who conclude that in such an event England would be obliged to yield in presence of a Russo-Austro-Germanic alliance backed by the already-secured support of Italy. It is an assumption utterly unwarranted by fact or probability that Austria, though possibly willing enough to accede to the other propositions under notice, would acquiesce in a proceeding as full of peril to her as it might be full of menace to England. Nor can we at all admit the presumption which underlies the acceptance of this story, that Germany is as free-handed as is thought, or France as completely out of the account as some people complacently suppose. France is just now torn by domestic strife, and is in a certain sense powerless; but Prince Bismarck is sagacious enough to contemplate not the France of the present hour, but the France that would probably appear the moment Germany was found to be involved in a serious war. There is, we confidently assert, a limit to what the “three Emperors” may devise as to keeping us “out in the cold,” or settling matters “over our heads.” We may grumble at but put up with the opening of the Euxine; but those who conceive we should be powerless to oppose a direct attack on our naval power and Eastern interests can have but very superficially studied the facts that bear upon so critical a question.

## MUSIC.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season of Italian opera performances—which began on Nov. 5—is to terminate on Tuesday next; and the theatre will be reopened (again under Mr. Mapleson's management) on Boxing Night with a new grand fairy ballet, “Rose and Marie; or, the Reward of Filial Love,” in which three hundred children will appear, including the students of the National Training School for Dancing. A version of Adolph Adam's pretty little opera, “Le Châlet,” will be played before the ballet.

Last week's specialties were a repetition of “Faust” and the first performance this season of “Don Giovanni.” On the first-named occasion Mlle. Marimon appeared as Margherita, and sang with her accustomed refinement of style and finished execution. The “Jewel song” and the love music of the garden scene were exquisitely rendered; the delicate sentiment of these portions having been admirably contrasted by the expression of despair and remorse in the subsequent scenes. Mlle. Anna de Belocca gave the two songs of Siebel with much charm of style, and was encored in the second. As Melistofele, Signor Foli resumed a part with which he has heretofore often been associated; and the cast was otherwise as recently, including Signor Ituncio as Faust, Madame Lablache as Marta, &c.

In “Don Giovanni” the characters of Donna Anna and Donna Elvira were very effectively rendered, respectively, by Madame Marie Roze and Mlle. Alviria Valleria. Mlle. Anna de Belocca sang the music of Zerlina with much charm of style; and Signori Bettini and Del Puente were, respectively, very efficient as Don Ottavio and Don Giovanni, the cast having been completed by Signor Monari Rocca as Leporello, Signor Zoboli as Masetto, and Signor Brocolini as Il Commendatore.

This week opened with a performance of “Ruy Blas,” followed by “La Sonnambula” on Tuesday, “Don Giovanni” on Wednesday morning, and “Il Trovatore” in the evening; “Faust” having been announced for Thursday, “Der Freischütz” for Friday, and “Il Flauto Magico” for this (Saturday) evening. This was to have been the closing week, but two extra nights are to be given. On Monday “Martha” will be performed, and on Tuesday there will be selections from several operas, the occasion being for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson.

### ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

“Joseph”—the oratorio composed by Professor G. A. Macfarren for the Leeds Triennial Musical Festival, and produced there in September last—was performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Tuesday evening, for the first time in London. On the previous occasion we entered at some length into a consideration of the merits and characteristics of

the work, and may now, therefore, more briefly state the results of its second hearing. As before mentioned, the text (drawn from the Holy Scriptures) was adapted by Dr. Monk, organist of York Cathedral, the scene of the first part being laid in Canaan; that of the second in Egypt. It may also be repeated that the supposed characters are Jacob (bass), Reuben (tenor), Joseph (baritone), Benjamin (soprano), the nine brethren (semi-chorus), and Pharaoh (tenor); with impersonalities for soprano, contralto, and choristers. Four of the solo singers—Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli—were the same as at Leeds; Madame Lemmens-Sherrington having been the principal soprano and Mrs. Osgood the second soprano in the Albert Hall performance.

Again, on Tuesday, the impression was that the choral portions of “Joseph,” as in the composer's two previous oratorios, “St. John the Baptist” and “The Resurrection,” are generally those in which most power is manifested; together with an occasional display of special skill, in the forms of counterpoint and fugue. In the performance now referred to, a marked effect was produced by the choruses “O, praise the Lord,” “Honour thy father,” “We come from Gilead” (encored), “A voice was heard in Ramah,” and “See, Pharaoh hath set Joseph.”

The music for solo voices is generally superior in melodic flow to that of the composer's other oratorios. Of these portions of “Joseph” the most effective on Tuesday were—the duet “Joseph, I love thee” (Mr. Santley and Signor Foli), the songs “Love is strong as death,” “Let us not kill him,” and “Whoever perished” (sung, respectively, by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Lloyd, and Madame Patey); the duet, with female chorus, “Commit thy way” (soloists, Mesdames Sherrington and Patey); and the trio “My sons, tell me all” (Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor Foli). The beautiful sestet, too, “Forgive, if ye have aught,” for the principal vocalists, was again a special feature. The performance, conducted by Mr. Barnby, was very efficient throughout. The music of the nine brethren was well sung by the members of the London Vocal Union. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the oratorio Professor Macfarren was called for, and appeared on the platform in acknowledgment of the applause.

Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert—the last but one of the present year—included performances of Joachim Raff's elaborate violin concerto, op. 161, in B minor, and Liszt's orchestral version of his “Rhapsodie Hongroise,” both for the first time here. The concerto has already been spoken of by us in reference to its performance by Herr Leopold Auer, at a New Philharmonic Concert of the past season. On Saturday its interpreter was Herr Wilhelmj, who gave the work with his well-known excellence of tone and style, besides having played his own “Concert-stück.” The programme included Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), and Mozart's overture to “Die Zauberflöte.” Madame Matilda Savertal and Signor Foli were the vocalists. A special operatic performance was announced for Wednesday afternoon, when Cimarosa's “Il Matrimonio Segreto” was to be given, with a new English libretto by Mr. W. Grist. At the concert of to-day (Saturday) Mr. J. L. Hutton's new sacred drama, “Hezekiah,” will be performed for the first time.

Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist and Mr. Charles Hallé the solo pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance.

The last of the London Ballad Concerts of the year took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, with a programme of the usual attractive and varied character. The series will be resumed in January.

The third of Mr. William Carter's Oratorio Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Thursday evening, when Haydn's “Creation” was performed.

Handel's “Judas Maccabæus” was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening; the solo singers announced having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

We last week drew attention to the concert of Miss Emily Mott, daughter of the late respected Mr. Superintendent Mott, of the Metropolitan Police, by whose express wish it was that the concert took place yesterday (Friday) week, as previously announced—Miss Mott, however, of course, not appearing. The programme was full of popular interest.

The first private concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society will be given this (Saturday) evening, in St. James's Hall. The programme will include symphony No. 1, by Kalliwoda; concerto in E flat, for two pianofortes, by Mozart; incidental music to the Masque in “The Merchant of Venice,” by Dr. Sullivan; and overture to Weber's “Der Freischütz;” Mr. George Mount being the conductor.

## THEATRES.

### GAIETY.

Mr. John Hollingshead, the manager of this theatre, placed on Monday for the first time on its stage a production of his own. Perhaps the word “production” is too strong a term, for the piece is, in fact, an adaptation from the French. His authors are MM. Meilhac and Halévy, well known by their successful labours, such as “Frou-Frou,” “The Grand Duchess,” and other similar lively inventions, including “La Cigale”—namely, the present play. The adaptation is entitled “The Grasshopper”—slight in subject, but meant to be profoundly significant. Mr. Hollingshead has judiciously condensed it, and in the second act considerably altered it. The life and soul of the trifle (for such it is, though in three acts) is Miss Ellen Farren, and the part she plays is called the Grasshopper, such being her name as a star acrobat in a travelling circus. Her performance is in contrast with that of Celine Chaumont's, the original representative at the Varieties Theatre, Paris. Such an irritable, active, and inventive artist rarely exists even in circus life, and one more ready at a pinch never in any sort of entertainment. On the slightest incentive she climbs or she descends, leaps here, there, and everywhere; and is, in fact, never quiet for a single moment. The action of the piece is, accordingly, indescribable; of story there is little that is worth telling. It opens in the William Rufus Inn in the New Forest, a place visited in succession by the Grasshopper, her employer, old Gyngall, the showman; and her companions, the Patagonian Wonder and a melancholy contortionist. All these worthies have fallen in love with the heroine, and to escape the inconvenience of their attentions she is in the act of running away, followed by them. It transpires that she cannot quit the service except by forfeiting ten pounds. The sum is readily paid by a fantastical photographer, Pygmalion Flippit (Mr. Edward Terry), who, regarding himself as “an Artist of the Future,” is, of course, sufficiently romantic. In subsequent scenes, the Grasshopper figures as a lady in a drawing-room, it having been discovered that she is a wealthy fugitive. Pains are taken to make her behave as a woman of fashion, but in vain; and a bridegroom is provided for her whom she will not accept.

In Flippit's studio she finds the attachment that best pleases her wayward fancy; and here, too, we have specimens of the artist's work, which teem with intended satire. The walls are covered with the strangest designs—such as “The Lost Disraeli, after Gainsborough;” “Wagner Struggling with the Power of Sound, after Leighton;” “Gladstone Coquetting with Young Ireland, after Millais;” “The Roll-Calls in the Lowther Arcade, after Miss Thompson;” “The Apotheosis of Henry Irving, after Whistler, by Mr. Gordon Thomson;” and “The Creator of Black and White, after Himself, by Signor Pellegrini.” The humour of all this is apparent enough; and, on the whole, the new adaptation merits success.

Morning performances are certainly in the ascendant, and those introduced by Mr. Henderson at the Criterion have secured a preference. Mr. Tom Taylor's “Still Waters Run Deep” was repeated on Saturday to a numerous and appreciative audience. Mr. Charles Wyndham represented John Mildmay in a natural and significant manner, bringing out every phase of the character, particularly his manliness in resisting the villanous Hawksley. A most cordial reception was given to the entire performance.

A new play is announced as having been written by Messrs. Saville Rowe and Bolton Rowe, for the Prince of Wales's Theatre, entitled “Black Mail.”

The number of Dramatic Readers is greatly on the increase. At the Langham Hall, Mr. T. Turquand's series of recitals, from Shakespeare, Dickens, Longfellow, Lord Lytton, and others, merit attention; and last week, at the Sussex Hall, Mr. Charles A. Ferrier gave a selection of very curious readings, which interested by their quaintness and novelty. Mr. John A. Heraud presided, and Dr. Richardson was on the platform.

Miss Glyn, who has been lecturing in the suburbs with great success, announces her last two readings; one, “Hamlet,” taking place this Friday, and the second next Tuesday afternoon, being a repetition of the ever-fresh “Antony and Cleopatra.” “Age cannot wither her, or custom stale her infinite variety.”

To-night Mr. Henri Beaumont gives a Dramatic Reading at Ripon House, Woburn-place, Russell-square. The pieces are from Shakespeare, Longfellow, and other well-known authors.

Also, to-night, a dramatic performance at the Royal Aquarium will be given for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund.

## CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

All the boys and girls in England ought to be made happy at Christmas, upon the sole condition of being good. One way of providing for their harmless gratification, in this age of superabundant literary manufacture and pictorial entertainment, is to give them new illustrated story-books. This is further convenient as a way of keeping them quiet, so as not to disturb their elders during the long winter evenings and the many hours of bad weather that must be spent in-doors. A great variety of publications intended to meet this demand now lie before us; and we shall endeavour to notice as many as time and space will permit.

Our older English narrative poets, Chaucer and Spenser, should contain much that will be acceptable to the juvenile mind, when their antiquated language and unfamiliar metrical forms are removed. Mrs. Haweis last year attempted to convert several of the Canterbury Pilgrim's Tales into easy verse of the modern style; and now we have, from the same publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus, a prose *Spenser for Children*, by M. H. Towry, which seems likely to win equal favour. It includes the story of the Red Cross Knight, with Una and Duessa, the three fierce Paynim brothers, and the cunning enchanter Archimago; that of Sir Guy and his errand in search of the Bower of Bliss, with Mammon's Cave, and the voluptuous abode of Acrasia; the story of Canace's ring, and the contest of Triamond with her brother Cambel; the histories of Britomart and of Florimel, and the Herculean exploits of Talus, the Iron Man. These fables, deprived of their allegorical significance, may still prove interesting as a treat of romantic fancy. There are six coloured illustrations, designed by Mr. Walter J. Morgan. A book on the same plan, but of standard literary merit, is Charles Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*; and we are glad to welcome a beautiful new edition of this, published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, which is illustrated with nearly two hundred of Sir John Gilbert's well-known designs. We would suggest that the simple prose narrative might sometimes be used together with selected passages from Shakespeare, taking the more striking portions of dialogue in a play and reading them aloud to an audience of young persons. It is rather too much for them to hear an entire play read at one sitting, but they ought to have the whole story brought before them at once. A scene or two from each act of the play could be read at intervals, filling up the gaps in its dramatic progress with Charles Lamb's agreeable statement of the plot and course of action.

There is considerable merit in the popular German imitation, or adaptation, of the idea of “Robinson Crusoe,” which has long been known by the name of *The Swiss Family Robinson*. Its author was Johann David Wyss, a native of Berne, and a pastor or chaplain in the army, towards the end of the last century. The adventures related are those of a whole family, father, mother, and four sons, of the middle class from Switzerland, who are shipwrecked on an uninhabited island near New Guinea. The story was first published in German in 1813, but a sequel, in French, has been written by Madame de Montolieu. A new and complete translation from the original, by Mrs. H. B. Paull, who has translated the fairy tales of Grimm and Andersen, is now published by Messrs. F. Warne and Co. It is, in our judgment, one of the very best books that can be given to a boy from nine to twelve years of age. Mrs. Paull has certainly performed her task with excellent taste and skill. She has made this translation from the German read almost like the English of “Robinson Crusoe.” The book is well illustrated with a large number of engravings. Another edition of *The Swiss Family Robinson*, or rather a reprint of one of the old translations, is published by Marcus Ward and Co. *The Original Robinson Crusoe* (Routledge), edited by the Rev. H. C. Adams, with an introductory chapter and an appendix, is the old narrative of Alexander Selkirk's lonely life on the isle of Juan Fernandez, upon which De Foe founded his admirable romance.

For an out-and-out good Fairy Tale, of the liveliest, the most energetic, and most delightfully fantastic dreaming, we must highly commend *The Magic Valley, or Patient Antoine*, by Miss E. Keary (Macmillan and Co.). The scene is laid in some magic land of Southern France, haunted by the Fées or Fadas, the Dracs, the Lutins, and the Follets, whose caprices are very amusing indeed. It is new ground to us, and we invite the reader to enjoy it freely. The illustrations, designed by the well-known “E. V. B.,” are quaintly humorous and pretty. *Six Little Princesses* (Warne's Fairy Library), to which are added a dozen other short tales, of the Hans Andersen class, will probably suit the tastes of many young people.



Those who can recollect, in their own youth, having found pleasant instruction in "Joyce's Scientific Dialogues," or Miss Edgeworth's "Harry and Lucy," will understand the aim of the next book we shall notice. It is entitled *Children's Toys, and What They Teach* (publishers, C. Kegan Paul and Co.). The elementary knowledge of mechanics, optics, pneumatics, and other physical sciences, to be got from explaining and experimenting with some very common playthings, is quite worthy of attention. Tops, balls, hoops, shuttlecocks, kites, bows and arrows, squirts, and pea-shooters, the kaleidoscope and the zoetrope or thaumatrope, and even dolls, have a good deal to teach; and the parent or the governess will do well to study this little volume, and then to give it to the elder children.

The author of "The Swan and her Crew," Mr. G. Christopher Davies, after describing in that book all sorts of fish and fowl, and sport therewith, in the "broads" or lakes of East Norfolk, has changed his ground in *Wildcat Tower* (F. Warne and Co.). This is in North Northumberland, on the banks of the upper Tyne, and on the sides of the Cheviot Hills, the Moors and Fells, and other likely places for all such adventures as are delightful to healthy youngsters. Four boys in friendly companionship are described as finding plenty to do with themselves in that part of the country; and we expect that many other boys, reading the book at home, will soon wish to go there and to do likewise.

The deserved popularity of "Alice in Wonderland" has begotten several imitations, some good, and some indifferent. Amongst the good of this kind we should rank *Elsie in Dream-land* (F. Warne and Co.), by Mr. Frederick Weatherly, with engraved designs by H. Cross. Little Elsie travels by a mystic railway to very strange places, where she meets those nice people Boy Blue, Jack Horner, Jack Sprat and his wife, Miss Muffet, Old King Cole, and other characters of nursery fame. The nonsense is cleverly handled, though we do not mean to say it is equal to Mr. Lewis Carroll's. *Our Trip to Blunderland*, by Jean Jambon (W. Blackwood and Sons), is rather poor stuff; but there are sixty woodcuts, designed by Charles Doyle.

"Mother Goose" has still a great deal to answer for, among the new books for children. We find a thick square volume, *Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes and Fairy Tales*, with four hundred illustrations, published by Routledge; also, her "Fairy Tales," being half that volume, issued separately; and *Mother Goose's Melodies*, which seems to be the other half; with a pretty picture, on the cover, of an old woman in red cloak and high-peaked hat, riding through the air, mounted on a flying goose. Again, we have *Mother Goose Jingles*, in the same style. This is what the old belief in witches has come to, and it is innocent enough in its childish way.

Fun and fancy are good; love and truth are better. For inculcating these virtues in a cheerful, hearty, sensible manner, several writers ought to be praised. We like *Seven o'Clock*, by Janie Brockman (F. Warne and Co.). Lady Verney's *Sketches from Nature* (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.) teach many facts of pleasant and improving knowledge, pervaded by a wholesome spirit. For boys who like to read about animals and hunting adventures, Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have provided two books—*Field Friends and Forest Foes*, by Phillis Browne; and *Jungle, Peak, and Plain*, by Dr. Gordon Stables—both copiously illustrated and full of interesting anecdote.

We spoke just now of Robinson Crusoe. Here, in a little book sent forth by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, we have *Six Hundred Robinson Crusoes*. This means, of course, the crew and passengers, to that number, of a ship which is cast on an uninhabited island, somewhere in the Caribbean Sea, where they have to take care of themselves like the solitary man in De Foe's familiar tale. The author is Mr. Gilbert Mortimer. *The Flag Lieutenant*, a story of the Slave Squadron, by Lieutenant S. Whitechurch Sadler, R.N., has a stronger appearance of reality, not to speak of the young lady and the love-making introduced into it. *The Bella and her Crew*, by Harriet Hill, is rather a story of the seaside, and of a small sailing smack, than of ships on the great sea.

Many one-volume stories for young people, which seem to be of wholesome moral tendency, and may interest readers of one sex or the other, can only be enumerated in this place. For girls, we have "Little Mercy," by Maude Jeanne Franc (Sampson Low and Co.); and "Brave Little Heart" (Routledge). Boys will relish "Coralie, or, the Wreck of the Sybille," by C. H. Eden (Marcus Ward and Co.); "Martin Noble, or, A Boy's Experience of London Life," by John G. Watts (F. Warne). Smaller children may like "All in a Garden Green" and "Talk of a Sheet of Note-Paper," by Elizabeth Traice (Marcus Ward). We should recommend especially "Boy and Man, a Story for Young and Old" (Religious Tract Society); "Margaret Woodward" (F. Warne); "Lettice Eden, a Tale of the Last Days of King Henry VIII.," by Emily Sarah Holt (J. F. Shaw and Co.); "King Hetel's Daughter, or, the Fair Gudrun, a Tale of the North Sea" (F. Warne); and "David's Little Lad," by L. T. Meade, author of "Great St. Benedict's" (J. F. Shaw); "Rosabella, a Doll's Christmas Story" (Routledge) will please a little girl. "Uncle Philip, a Tale for Boys and Girls," by Stella Austin (J. Masters and Co.), speaks for itself. "Little Davy's New Hat" (Routledge) was written in 1801 by Robert Bloomfield, author of "The Farmer's Boy." "Owen Hartley, or, Ups and Downs," is a "Tale of the Land and Sea," by that popular story-teller, W. H. G. Kingston. He gives us also "The Young Llanero, a Story of War and Wild Life in Venezuela" (T. Nelson and Sons). "A Peep Behind the Scenes" is by Mrs. Walton, author of "Christie's Old Organ" (Religious Tract Society). "Good Out of Evil" (T. Nelson and Sons) is a pleasing tale for children, by Mrs. Surr, with many pretty bird-pictures by Giacomelli. "My Rambles in the New World," by Lucien Biart, author of "Adventures of a Young Naturalist," is a translation from the French, "A Travers l'Amérique," by Mary de Hauteville, and is a capital book for boys. The same publishers (Sampson Low and Co.) bring out a translation, by Miss Ellen Frewer, of Jules Verne's "Hector Servadac, or, The Career of a Comet," likewise with numerous illustrations. "The Three Magic Wands," by Mrs. E. Prentiss (F. Warne) teaches a good lesson of unselfish kindness. "Peter Pengelley, or, True as the Clock," by J. Jackson Wray (Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Union), has an excellent moral purpose. We can but mention the following:—"Our Valley" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge); "The Snowball Society," by M. Bramston; "Drifted Away, a Tale of Adventure," "The Snow Fort and the Frozen Lake, or, Christmas Holidays at Pond House," "The Two Voyages, and What Came of Them," "The Shepherd of Ardmuir," "The Girls of Bredon," by Mrs. Stanley Leathes; "An Eventful Night," and "Seppi," from the German, all published by the Christian Knowledge Society; "Rosy's Three Homes," by Mrs. Herbert Martin (Sunday School Association); and "Phil's Mistake," by Beatrice Jourdan (Sunday School Association); "The Boys of Willoughby School," by Robert Richardson (W. P. Nimmo); also, "Harvey Sinclair, a Lesson for Life," "The Story of a Wooden Horse," from the French of Emile Bayard (Routledge); and "Sybil Grey," by Mrs. Perring. All these are separate tales, and we should think every one of them likely to please minds of suitable age that

have not been spoiled. Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., the author of "Ginx's Baby," has spun a Christmas yarn, called "The Captain's Cabin" (W. Mullan and Son), which we do not think at all suitable for children to read. It is only mentioned here to prevent any mistake on that score.

There are not a few volumes of collected shorter stories, which merit quite as much regard, in general, as those occupying each a single volume, but which have, in some instances, appeared before in the magazines for the juvenile public. Such are "Old Pictures in a New Frame," by Douglas Straight, who formerly wrote as "Sidney Daryl" (F. Warne and Co.); "Short Stories, and Other Papers," by Mark Guy Pearse (Wesleyan Conference Office); "Little Wide-awake," by Mrs. Sale Barker, with nearly four hundred illustrations (Routledge); "God's Silver," and other tales, by the Hon. Mrs. Green (F. Warne); and "Chronicles of Capstan Cabin," by J. Jackson Wray (Wesleyan Sunday School Union). Among story-books of a superior class, we have to notice "Fairy Circles, or, Tales and Legends of Giants, Dwarfs, Fairies, Water-Sprites, and Hobgoblins," from the German of Villamaria, with numerous illustrations (Marcus Ward and Co.); "A Holiday Book," by Richard Rowe, author of "Episodes in an Obscure Life" (W. P. Nimmo); "Story after Story, of Land and Sea, Man and Beast," by the author of "Cheerful Sundays" (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.); and "Pixie's Adventures, the Tale of a Terrier," by N. D'Anvers (C. Kegan Paul and Co.); "Told by the Sea," including "Mr. Plassington's Journal," by F. Frankfort Moore, is not a child's book, but may beguile an hour of idleness for the older reader.

We should further mention, for the benefit of real children, "Sunbeam's Picture-Book" and "Little Curlypate's Story-Book," "Little Primrose's Picture-Book," "Little Forget-me-not's," and "Little Bluebell's Picture-Book" (Routledge); also the "Holiday Album for Girls" and "Lily's Drawing-room Book," by Mrs. Sale Barker; "My Pet's Gift-Book" (Religious Tract Society); "The Daisy Playmate," with coloured pictures (F. Warne and Co.); "Aunt Emma's Picture-Book" (T. Nelson and Sons); "The Children's Picture Annual" (Ward, Lock, and Tyler); and the bound yearly volumes of "Chatterbox" and "Sunday," edited by the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, and "The Prize for Girls and Boys" (W. W. Gardner, publisher); "Golden Childhood," edited by Dr. H. W. Dulcken (Ward, Lock, and Tyler); "The Children's Friend" (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), with "The Infant's Magazine;" "The Family Friend" and "The Friendly Visitor" (S. W. Partridge and Co.), also "The Weekly Welcome," published by Messrs. Partridge; "Young Days" (Sunday School Association); and "Early Days" (Wesleyan Conference Office). But we must, in concluding the list, not omit to greet an old friend, "Peter Parley's Annual," now in his thirty-seventh year, with the illustrations now printed in oil colours, and published by Mr. Ben George. The series of "Instructive Picture-Books" (coloured), produced by Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross, is well devised to call forth the faculties of perception and comparison in an infant mind.

### THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

Wonderfully pat and seasonable, by mere accident and without any sort of premeditation, is the advent of certain publications, among which may be numbered the third, but not, as the editor had fondly hoped it would be, the last, volume of the truly Royal work entitled *The Life of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort*: by Theodore Martin (Smith, Elder, and Co.), the titlepage of this third volume being faced by a very speaking portrait of the late Duchess of Kent. As regards the patness and seasonability of the contents, it will be sufficient to mention that the period embraced includes the date of the Crimean War, a date at which all England was occupied, just as it is now, with the momentous Eastern Question. That question may be said to obtrude its irrepressible influence, in some oblique, if not straightforward, fashion, amidst the biographical details, however private and domestic, contained in any one of the twenty-three chapters into which the volume is divided.

In the first chapter we see how inevitable it was that there should be war in the East. In the next we have the ultimatum sent to Russia by France and England, the declaration of war, and the departure of troops for Malta. In the next, we ponder over the sailing of the Baltic fleet and over the memorable but questionable scene which took place at the dinner given to Sir Charles Napier. In the next, we read with satisfaction the Queen's sensible observations about the proposed "day of humiliation;" we admire once more the Turks' successful defence of Silistria, and we are presented with Prince Albert's plan for an invasion of the Crimea. In the next, there is an interesting account of the visit paid by the Prince to Napoleon III. at the camps of Boulogne and St. Omer, a visit which but for the Crimean War would certainly not have taken place. In the next there is a document of singular interest: it is the memorandum drawn up by the Prince himself concerning the visit he paid to the French Emperor and the conversations he had with him who, after being known as the Arbiter of Europe, was to descend to posterity as the Man of Sedan. In the next, we exult over the battles of the Alma and of Balaclava; we are reminded of the disappointment aroused by the proceedings of the Baltic fleet, and we renew our feelings of shame at the disputes between Admiral Napier and Sir James Graham. In the next, a picture is drawn of the alarm created by accounts of the battle of Inkerman, of the indignation excited by the behaviour of the Russians towards the wounded, and of the great storm in the Crimea, during which the magnificent steam-ship Prince was lost. In the next, we have our attention drawn to the fine spirit exhibited, amidst their sufferings, by our gallant Army; to the establishment of the "Patriotic Fund;" to the noble conduct of Miss Florence Nightingale, and to the work performed at the hospitals of Scutari. In the next, the prominent feature is the protracted Ministerial crisis caused by the sudden and, as it is roundly stated, unjustifiable resignation of Lord John Russell. In the next, the most important matter, as regards the late Prince Consort, is the account of Mr. Roebuck's celebrated Committee; an account of which advantage is taken to vindicate the Prince's memory from "the extraordinary suspicion entertained by Mr. Roebuck and others" against his Royal Highness. In the next, we are entertained with a narrative of the visit paid to this country by the Emperor and Empress of the French, a visit which, it may be safely affirmed, was due solely to the alliance concluded on the occasion of the Crimean War. In the next, the heart of every reader will be melted by perusal of the letter in which the Queen, in her own simple and womanly but queenly words, records her feelings when she, with her own hands, distributed the well-earned medals to her wounded soldiers. In the next, there is recorded a very important event; the transference of the chief command in the French army from Canrobert to Pélissier, from the man of whom it was said that he would sacrifice a large number of troops "by dribbles without obtaining any advantage," to the man of whom it was said that he would sacrifice a like number "for a great result at once." In the next, the eye is caught at once

by the battle of the Tschernaja—a critical battle, inasmuch as it "was planned at St. Petersburg, and it had been looked forward to there as certain to result in the raising of the siege" of Sebastopol. In the next, we have the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert, with two of their children, to the Emperor of the French; which visit is, of course, distinctly traceable to the Crimean War, though it was chiefly remarkable as being the first occasion on which an "English Sovereign had set foot within Paris since Henry VI." In the next, we have the fall of Sebastopol. In the next, we are confronted by "the intention of the French Emperor to withdraw 100,000 men from the Crimea;" and the gracious figure of Peace already begins to loom in the distance. In the next, there is a striking letter from Prince Albert to King Leopold of Belgium "on the position of England with reference to the war, and the ultimatum proposed to be sent by Austria to Russia." In the next, we find the Plenipotentiaries fairly seated at Paris and discussing the conditions of peace. In the next, we have the treaty of peace, after much difficulty, concluded. In the next, some short observations are made upon the manner in which that treaty was discussed in our Houses of Parliament. In the next, which is the last, we have a short but thrilling description of the famous review at Aldershot, when the Queen, in person, thanked her soldiers for their valour and devotion, and when her soldiers answered her with such a shout of "God save the Queen!" as might have shaken the walls of Jericho.

This last chapter, moreover, concludes with the following extract from Prince Albert's diary:—"The protocol about the Russo-Turkish frontier is signed in Paris, and thus is the Bolgrad question solved. Thank God!" Little, no doubt, did the writer of that sentence imagine that, before the world was twenty years older, the Russo-Turkish frontier, under some specious pretext, would be considered to stand in need of further rectification; or, at any rate, that the Russo-Turkish spectre would once more stalk abroad and throw all Europe into commotion. It will be plain, however, from the brief summary given, that all the chapters, so far as they are historical, and historical they are to a very great extent, are pervaded by the influence of the Eastern Question, and have, therefore, a very distinct bearing upon the present lamentable condition of affairs in South-Eastern Europe and in Asia Minor. And it is difficult to over-estimate the value of opinions formed by such persons as the late Prince Consort, persons having the best means of information as to the private sentiments of men in high places, persons knowing almost, it may be said, of their own knowledge what is the policy, the immemorial policy, of autocratically governed Russia, and what weight is to be attached to Russia's boast of going forth to war as the disinterested champion of oppressed Christianity.

So far as the various chapters are biographical and domestic, they overflow with interesting and touching details. The editor, who combines with his duties in that capacity those of biographer and champion, makes it one of his principal objects to disperse, as he considers, into thin air the calumnies which detractors, to use his own word, were prone to spread abroad concerning the late Prince Consort, than whom, we are told, "no man bore calumny better." Some of those calumnies, we understand, he outlived; some outlived him, but only, we are led to believe, for a while; one, it is supposed, still retains a slight hold upon the public mind. That one is disposed of in the following fashion. Be it premised that "even recently we were assured, upon the authority of an eminent statesman who survived the Prince many years, and who professed to speak from personal knowledge, that he left behind in one of his investments no less a sum than £600,000!" Well, the reply is not only that "the statesman in question was not always exact in his statements, and he was never less exact, or more inexcusably so, than in this instance;" but it goes into minute detail as well as emphatic denial. So far, it asserts, was the Prince from having amassed, as was supposed, "large sums of money out of the income allowed him by the nation, part of which had been invested in the purchase of land at South Kensington, adjoining the property of the Exhibition Commissioners," that he "never purchased any land at South Kensington either for himself or his family. Connected as he was with the acquisition of ground there for purely national purposes, the thought of acquiring property in the same locality for personal purposes would never have entered his mind, or the mind, indeed, of any honourable man. . . . It was only by strict economy that the year's current expenditure was made to square with the year's income, and the Prince died leaving absolutely no fortune; indeed, barely enough to meet his personal liabilities." Probably this will satisfy every candid mind; but there is a well-known difficulty about convincing a man against his will. Another calumny, not, perhaps, so generally spread and believed, is dealt with in referring to Mr. Roebuck's suspicions of a desire on the part of Prince Albert that the Crimean expedition might be a failure; suspicions which were met by the Duke of Newcastle with the remark and rebuke: "If, during the time of my official duties, I have received any suggestions which were more valuable to me than others, they did not come from your friends the Napiers, but from Prince Albert." It is, of course, obvious for the party of suspicion to rejoin, that the Duke of Newcastle's administration, though as good, it may be, as any other would have been, was not generally considered a very great success.

Of the domestic scenes to which the reader is occasionally admitted none will go more home to the hearts of the Queen's subjects than the idyllic description of the manner in which our Princess Royal was wooed and won, when the young Prince of Prussia presented her with "a piece of white leather (the emblem of good luck)," which "enabled him to make an allusion to his hopes and wishes." But this has, no doubt, been already a delight to the thousands who read the "Leaves from a Journal," in which, it appears, the sweet tale is told. And another scene of the same taking sort, for us English, is that just hinted at in the Queen's few words about her returning to Osborne after her visit to Paris. It has the true stamp of our "Home, sweet home." Very interesting is the account given by the Queen of the impression made upon her by Napoleon III.; it would probably make the author of the "Histoire d'un Crime" surpass all that was ever done by any of his countrymen in the way of shoulder-shrugging and grimacing. Fancy Napoleon le Petit an object of esteem and attachment to Queen Victoria and Albert the Good! M. Victor Hugo would have a lower opinion than ever of the English. For Prince Albert, as his biographer maintains, was English to the backbone. That biographer complains of a phenomenon of which his fraternity have not very often to complain: there is no shadow to relieve the excessive light of his biographical picture, for the subject of the portrait had "no such defect as would have furnished that relief." The biographer, for all his researches, found no such "flaws and blemishes" as would have helped him out of his perplexity; and the reader has consequently to guess for himself, as every human being must have a weak spot somewhere, what particular quality it was which prevented Prince Albert from being either more or—which is ridiculous—less than human.





THE WAR: FUEL AND FODDER FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY BEFORE PLEVNA.  
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

### THE MILITARY POSITIONS IN BULGARIA.

The surrender of Osman Pasha and his army, with the Turkish fortified position at Plevna, on Monday last, will of course make an entire change in the relative bearing and future movements of the contending forces in Bulgaria. Yet it may still be worth while to survey, by the aid of our Map, the situations which were actually held by the different army commanders, Russian and Turkish, throughout the whole of that extensive country, till within a few days ago; and even the particular divisions of the allied Russian and Roumanian troops are indicated by figures in this plan of the campaign. The recent dates, from Nov. 20 to the 9th inst., which are marked at certain localities, on the roads to the south-west of Plevna, in the neighbourhood of Etropol and the Baba Konak Pass, as well as on the river Lom, from Pirgos southwards to Elena, which lies near the Balkans, refer to those actions of Mahomet

Ali Pasha and Suleiman Pasha respectively, which were lately mentioned. It will be remembered that Mahomet Ali Pasha has been in command of the Turkish army at Orkhanieh, between Plevna and Sofia; while Suleiman Pasha has commanded the Turkish army of the Lom, extending in a line from north to south, between the Danube at Rustchuk and the Balkans at Slivno, and supported in its rear by Rustchuk and Silistria, on the Danube, Shumla, and Varna, with railway communication between these important towns. Eastern Bulgaria, to the Black Sea coast, seems to be protected enough by that Quadrilateral of fortresses, independently of Suleiman Pasha's army in the field. But Western Bulgaria, since the fall of Plevna and the loss of Osman Pasha's heroic army, can scarcely resist an invasion which will now be pressed by all the Russian, Roumanian, and Servian forces, concentrating their attack upon the Turkish positions covering Sofia. It is announced that Mahomet Ali Pasha is now

superseded by another commander at Kamarli and Baba Konak; but we cannot suppose that the Turkish forces in that quarter are sufficient to hold the invasion in check. If Servia should enter upon active hostilities, her army will probably either undertake the capture of Widdin (Vidin on our map) or will advance upon Sofia down the Maritza Valley. The Turks, under Raouf Pasha, now recalled to Constantinople as Minister of War, have, indeed, stopped one of the approaches to Adrianople, by the Shipka Pass; and their capture of Elena was imagined, for a moment, to threaten the Russians at Tirnova; but these proceedings were of transient importance. The army of the Czarewitch, now at Biela and on the Yantra, will henceforth be set free to act against Suleiman Pasha and the Quadrilateral, being no longer required to secure the left flank of the Grand Duke Nicholas before Plevna. Farther away to the north-east, beyond Silistria, lies the Russian division under General Zimmermann, which does nothing.



MAP, SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF ALL THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FORCES IN BULGARIA BEFORE THE FALL OF PLEVNA.





THOMAR.  
BY M. DUFFE.



## THE TELEPHONE.

We give some Illustrations of the apparatus lately invented by Professor Alexander Graham Bell for the electrical transmission of distinctly articulate sounds to great distances. In general, the "telephone," as it is called, consists of a strong ordinary magnet, to the two extremities or poles of which are attached properly insulated telegraph wires. Just in front of the extremities of the magnet there is a thin plate of iron, and in front of this again there is the mouth-piece of a speaking-tube. By this last the sounds which it is desired to transmit are collected and concentrated, and, falling on the metal plate, cause it to vibrate. These vibrations, in their turn, excite in the two wires electric currents, which correspond exactly with the vibrations—that is, with the original sounds. If, now, the two wires are connected with an ordinary line of telegraph, specially insulated for the purpose, the sounds can be transmitted to any distance, and on arriving at their destination are reproduced in a precisely similar apparatus. Already there are varieties of the telephone, but this is its essential nature.

Professor Bell's lecture to the Society of Arts last week drew a crowded audience. He spoke first of mechanical

arrangements, as by wooden rods, or strings connecting membranes, for transmitting the vibrations resulting from sound. In electric telephony the vibrations are not mechanically transmitted, but the electric current passes along the conductor and reproduces *de novo* a like sound at the receiving end. Attention was drawn to the distinct species of currents of electricity which have been employed in electrical telephony. These are, primarily, three—intermittent, pulsatory, and undulatory. The latter in its special application was shown to be continuous and coincident with the motion of a particle of air in motion under the influence of the combinations of particular sounds. These larger divisions were subdivided into nine varieties. Hitherto all experimenters had dealt with the intermittent and pulsatory currents. Professor Bell claimed to be the first to have used undulatory currents, whereby not merely musical sounds could be produced, but beyond those the timbre as well as the force could be realised. He admitted that as yet the undulatory character of the current was only approximate, but he showed how the present imperfection could be largely counteracted. The earliest means of producing an undulatory current was devised by Helmholtz. A tuning-fork was attached to

a voltaic battery, and one wire from it just immersed in a cup of mercury. When the circuit was closed, the magnet attracted the forks apart and the wire was pulled out of the mercury; when the current thus ceased the magnetic influence ceased with it, and the wire dropped again into the mercury; so the vibrations of the fork were kept up and the musical sound produced. Helmholtz also devised a receiving apparatus, in which a fork of the same pitch took up the vibrations and a resonator intensified its sound. The next step was the trial of a number of tuning-forks, the sounds of several being combined together to copy the timbre, or quality, of the particular sound originally produced. Certain vowel sounds were in this way obtained. Such was the state of progress when Professor Bell devised his first apparatus for the transmission of undulatory currents. This was a harp of steel rods attached to the poles of a powerful magnet. The intensity of the current depends on the speed of the motion of the originating rod, the downward motion producing positive and the upward negative qualities; and thus the intensity of the sound is proportional to the velocity of the vibrations. The variation of the amplitude of the vibrations induces variations in the intensity of the sounds. By the resultants of

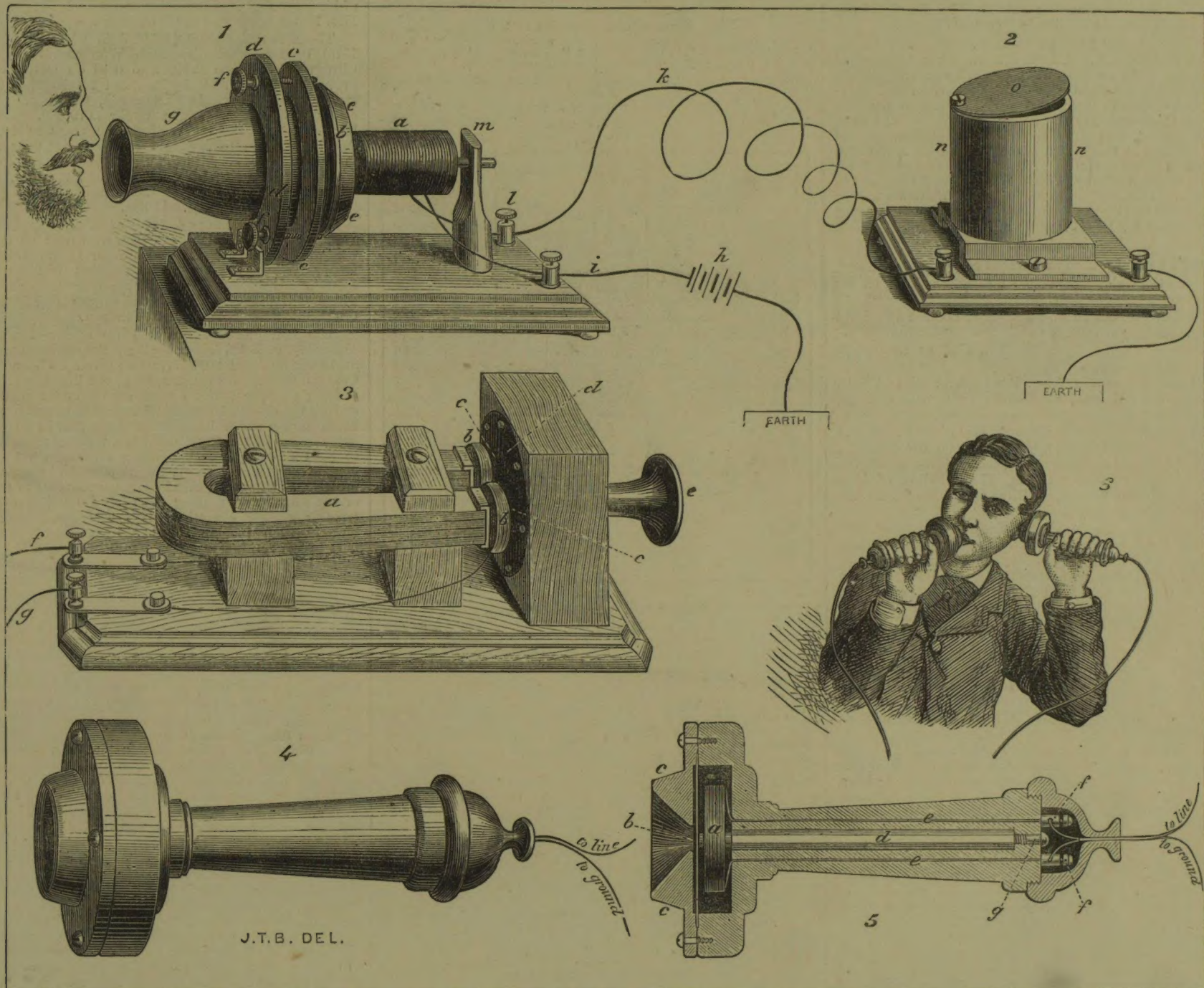


Fig. 1.—The Transmitter; Fig. 2, the Receiver (as shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and described by Sir William Thomson).

Explanation of Figs. 1 and 2.—The coil *a* is an electric magnet, the soft iron rod in centre projects beyond the coil towards diaphragm, leaving a small space between them; *b*, diaphragm of gold-beater's skin stretched over and fastened to the curled rim of movable brass collar, *c*. At the centre of diaphragm on the side removed from the electro-magnet is placed a bit of clock-spring about the size of thumb-nail; *d*, collar and short fixed tube of brass extending to *e*, which is the position of diaphragm; this latter can thus be tightened or loosened by means of the screws, *f, f*; *g*, mouth-piece to collect the volume of sound; *h*, battery; *i*, wire from battery to coil; *k*, tele-

graph-wire from coil through binding screw, *l*; *m*, pillar holding magnet in place, by means of smaller iron rod, which is fixed to one end of magnet; *n*, iron tube, inside which is a vertical bar electro-magnet, which attracts and causes to vibrate the thin armature, *o*.

Fig. 3.—Later form of long-distance Telephone for office use: This is a transmitter as well as a receiver, and here the battery is not required. Its parts are—*a*, compound magnet; on to each pole of this is clamped a short round piece of bar iron, over which is a bobbin of coil wire, *b*; *c*, *d*, small space; *d*, diaphragm of thin sheet soft iron; *e*, speaking tube; *f*, telegraph wire; *g*, line to the earth. The magnet is held in its place by short cross pieces of wood. The whole is contained in mahogany case, to fit in recess of wall, or elsewhere.

Fig. 4.—The portable Telephone, which will carry messages five or six miles, and is a transmitter as well as a receiver.

Fig. 5.—Section of same. *a*, bobbin of coil wire round end of magnet; *b*, diaphragm of soft iron; *c*, mouthpiece; *d*, permanent magnet; *e*, wires, conducting from coil to binding screws; *f*, the two wires are at the end insulated and bound together in one strand for convenience of use; *g*, adjusting screw, holding magnet.

Fig. 6.—The Telephone in use. It is preferable to employ two, as represented, to prevent the confusion frequently consequent upon the two persons conversing, when speaking at the same time, which is oftentimes the case where only one Telephone at either end is used.

## PROFESSOR GRAHAM BELL'S TELEPHONE.

the combinations of musical notes articulate sounds can be produced, and by reproducing their intensity the timbre is acquired. The phonograph of Leon Scott was the next means of advancing telephony. This instrument consisted of a cone having a membrane at the small end, into which (the wide end) the voice was projected, and its vibrations transmitted to the membrane, which by means of a long style of wood traced its own motions on a piece of glass moved rapidly along. This instrument led to the substitution of an iron plate for the membrane. Mr. Blake, an aurist, suggested some experiments with a human ear, which when moistened with glycerine, and thus made pliable, vibrated a long style of hay, the vibrations being recorded on a plate of smoked glass. This was the clue to the present form of Professor Bell's telephone. The bones of the ear were seen to be disproportionately large and heavy, and it was argued that if vibrations from a thin membrane could be set up in them, something larger and more substantial than mere membrane it was considered might be employed. A rod of iron was first tried, and subsequently plates; and in some experiments with Mr. T. A. Watson the first articulate sounds were faintly detected. Another modification was tried, and increased distinctness of articulate sounds resulted; the effects of interposing the resistance of fluids, water

and mercury, were also tested. The form of the receiving apparatus next underwent change. It first consisted of a hollow drum, with the electro-magnet inside, and when the ear was placed on the iron lid the sounds were distinctly heard. Then followed experiments on the needful extent of the voltaic battery, which resulted in demonstrating that the pole only of the magnet need be inclosed by the coil. Varying the power of the battery showed that extent of power was not needful, the residual magnetism being sufficient to reproduce the sounds. Permanent magnets then were introduced, being the primary step to the introduction of portable instruments. The plate of iron dispensing with the membrane followed in the series of ordeals. Portions of plates were padded, and improved effects resulted. The thickness and size of plates also were examined into, and it was found that when the variations were extreme, either in respect to thickness or size, nasal sounds would be produced on the one hand and drumming sounds on the other. It was found also that the voice spoken through an inch of wood over the originating iron plate did not prevent a conversation being carried on through an interval of three miles. In other experiments with Professor Cross, of Boston, it was proved that milder sounds were transmitted more clearly than loud tones; and, finally, the instrument was described, as now manufactured, in its

handy portable form of a sort of hand-trumpet of some eight inches long by four inches in diameter at its broadest end. In conversation two instruments are used, one to speak through, the other kept at the ear, as there was found a difficulty in using one instrument only, as both the correspondents might be speaking or listening at the same instant; but with two instruments a regular and continuous conversation can be kept up the same as in the ordinary way in a room. Some most interesting experiments with the telephone were noticed as having been lately made by Sir William Thomson, in which the telephone had proved itself a most valuable means of notifying the interferences of sound. The application to diving apparatus was also described in detail. It might be asked how far it was possible for sound to be transmitted. At present no limit had been discovered, and he hoped the telephone might soon be in use on circuits of all lengths. The longest actual distance through which conversations have been held was stated to be 258 miles—namely, between Boston and New York; but in laboratory experiments conversations have been perfectly clear through resistances equal to distances of 6000 miles. (With respect to the portable telephone, No. 4 in our Illustration, although five or six miles carrying distance only is claimed for it, yet Professor Bell told our artist







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## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. See the "Times," July 13, 1884.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, storesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.